

Begin says peace and security near

Senior U.S. official: Israel soon to begin pullout of troops from W. Bank, Gaza

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Israel will soon withdraw a large number of troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank under the comprehensive peace formula signed with Egypt Sunday night, a high U.S. official said yesterday.

The agreement, signed Sunday night by Premier Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat, pledges Israeli and Egyptian troops to conclude a peace treaty within three months.

The U.S. is expected to launch a major diplomatic drive in the Middle East to win acceptance for the results of President Carter's 13-day summit meeting with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders at Camp David, Maryland.

A background briefing yesterday

day, the U.S. official told reporters that tentative figures called for as many as 5,000 of the 10,000 to 11,000 Israeli troops stationed in Gaza and the West Bank to be removed shortly.

"There will be a very tangible withdrawal in the early days of the agreement," the official said. The remaining Israeli troops — about 6,000 — will be stationed away from the Arab towns of the occupied territory, he said.

He also said that Israel would not build new settlements on the West Bank while the peace process continues.

The official said total withdrawal of Israeli forces would be the subject of talks between Israel, Egypt and Jordan with the participation of Palestinians living in the territories.

'Sadat hails 'a just peace'

CAIRO (AP). — President Anwar Sadat said in a statement broadcast nationwide here last night that a "just peace" had been achieved at Camp David and Egypt "no longer has to send its sons to fight in Sinai."

Sadat's statement, taped in Washington and addressed to the Egyptian and Arab peoples, said Jerusalem was not on the agenda during the 13-day summit, but added the Arabs had "historical rights" in the city that would be the subject of future negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Middle East News Agency reported from Washington that it had learned U.S. President Jimmy Carter had pledged to support the Arab position that Jerusalem was part of the West Bank.

The official Egyptian news agency said the subject of Jerusalem was discussed in an exchange of letters between Sadat and Carter, "which specifies that Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank and any changes of that status, past or future, will be considered illegal procedures."

In his statement, carried by Egyptian radio and television, Sadat said that "I am as happy as can be that I achieved what I wanted to at Camp David and I no longer need to send my sons into war again."

The Egyptian leader outlined the two agreements signed in Washington and congratulated the Egyptian people, saying, "We have reached with this agreement the establishment of a just peace with the return of complete Egyptian sovereignty and the total evacuation of Sinai."



Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat embrace during the Camp David summit concluding ceremony held on Sunday night in the White House, where they signed two agreements. (UPI telephoto)

U.S. will build IDF air bases in Negev

By WOLF BLITZER and DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has agreed to finance and construct two new air bases for Israel in the Negev, Prime Minister Menachem Begin disclosed yesterday.

The U.S. commitment allowed Israel to agree to evacuate the Sinai airfields as part of the Israel-Egyptian agreement reached at Camp David, he added.

Senior U.S. officials, at a briefing here later in the day, confirmed that U.S. President Jimmy Carter had accepted this undertaking — with the stipulation that the U.S. Congress go along with it — to win Israel's approval to evacuate three major air bases in Sinai as part of an eventual total withdrawal from the Sinai.

Begin said that Israel would not leave the Sinai bases near El-Arish, Eilat, and Sharm el-Sheikh until the new airfields in the Negev had been completed. The prime minister told Israeli reporters at the press conference that the two new bases would meet Israel's security requirements and that, "from the strict strategic standpoint," Israel would not suffer.

Begin said that the first Israeli withdrawal from Sinai would bring Israeli forces to a line extending from El-Arish to Ras Mohammed.

The three air bases will not be handed over to Egyptian civilian control until the completion of the second and final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, which, according to the agreement announced on Sunday, will not come into effect for another two or three years. Presumably, the U.S. will begin to build the air bases for Israel in the Negev during this period.

Begin, apparently recognizing that some extreme right-wing elements in Israel might accuse him of having abandoned earlier positions during the marathon negotiations, denied

that he had committed Israel to eventual withdrawal from all of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He also maintained that there was "no truth" to reports that Israel had accepted a freeze on the construction of all future settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza, as some reports suggested.

Obviously sensitive to the nuances of the agreement, the prime minister said that only Israel would remain responsible for the overall security of the West Bank and Gaza during and after the five year transition period.

"It will just be our army," he declared.

Regarding the existing Israeli settlements in Sinai, those in the Rafiah salient and in the south, the prime minister said that his Likud coalition colleagues, during the upcoming Knesset debate, would have the right to vote according to their conscience on the future of the settlements.

The prime minister even refused to say what his personal position on this controversial matter would be. He said he was considering not taking part in the Knesset debate at all.

Begin expressed the hope that the Labour opposition will also allow its members to vote freely on this issue.

American officials are hoping that the Knesset will abandon the settlements, recognizing that a decision not to do so would block the signing of the peace treaty in three months. The Americans appear confident that under these circumstances, the Knesset will accept Egypt's demand. While they recognize that this will be a difficult decision for Israel, they are hoping that they will not allow it to destroy the agreements.

Begin, who is scheduled to arrive back in Israel on Friday, said that he would report on Sunday morning to President Yitzhak Navon and later

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

U.S. moves to bring Hussein into talks, get Arab support

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Carter telephoned King Hussein yesterday to report to the Jordanian monarch on the Camp David summit success and to embark on an effort to persuade him to join the peace negotiations.

A high U.S. official pledged that the U.S. would "use its good offices" to persuade Hussein to join the talks and to persuade Saudi Arabia to support Sadat in the bitter political struggle he now faces within the

Arab world.

Placing the firm backing of such Western-oriented Arab states as Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco and Sudan will be critical for the Egyptian president in the days and weeks ahead.

But the official indicated that Washington was not expecting an immediate answer from Jordan. Hussein will want to examine the Camp David documents carefully before committing himself, the official said.

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Arabs surprised by success

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Arab world's initial unanimous reaction to the news of the Camp David breakthrough yesterday was surprise. This followed the equally unanimous predictions of all "y" help, for a (including those of the Arab media) that the talks would break down — which were uttered at the time the summit was under way.

These predictions were based on offering these indications of Israel's reluctance to give and reward commitment itself to total withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

Arab response was divided into two camps yesterday. Conservative, reserved judgment until Saudi Arabia has made an official statement. The radicals are due to hold a conference tomorrow, amid

wrathful fulminations over Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's "betrayal" of the Arabs.

Jordan's King Hussein, who has been sitting on the fence, interrupted his Majors holiday yesterday and flew home, cancelling a scheduled visit to Morocco, where he was to have met with Sadat. The latter is

Sadat confirms Kamel's resignation

Jerusalem Post Staff

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last night confirmed that Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel has resigned.

Sadat told the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) in a television interview that Kamel had submitted his resignation last Friday — two days before the end of the Camp David summit.

Kamel was earlier reported to have quit his post in protest against the Camp David accords which he said undermined the far-reaching concessions Sadat made to Premier Menachem Begin.

Unconfirmed reports said that several other Egyptian officials who had accompanied Sadat to Camp David have also resigned. Among these were the ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, and Ahmed Maher, a legal adviser at the Foreign Ministry. The reports claimed that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali also had tendered his resignation.

Settlement ban is not all-inclusive — Begin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Begin said last night that the settlement ban in the West Bank applied only to "certain places, not all places."

He told Israeli Television interviewers the ban applied only to the three months in which negotiations with Egypt are to be carried out. He did not indicate which places the ban did not apply to. He also said the possibility existed of establishing Nahal outposts, but it was not clear from his remarks whether this applied to areas where civilian settlement will be banned.

He declined to state his own position on whether or not the settlements at Rafiah should be dismantled, as Egypt insists. He said he had not yet decided whether he would refrain from participating in the Knesset debate on the subject, in order not to influence the opinion of other Knesset members. But he added that he did not anticipate a sharp debate on the subject. The vote, he said, would be free.

Asked about the sharp criticism

levelled at him by some of his former supporters, he said, "You have to make decisions, even if you disagree with your best friends. I'm sure with all my heart that our path was the right one, and that it is the only one if we are to achieve peace. There is no other way."

The prime minister revealed that a sharp disagreement at Camp David on Sunday afternoon threatened a last-minute collapse of the talks. "We thought we wouldn't be able to sign, but it was overcome in an hour and we didn't make any compromise on principle," he said there had been several such crises during the course of the talks, at which one or another of the parties threatened to pack up and go home.

The construction of two new air bases in the Negev at the Americans' suggestion, as alternatives to the bases Israel is to give up in Sinai, meant that there would be no change from the strategic point of view, Begin said.

Begin stressed that no foreign army would be permitted on the West Bank.

Summary of agreements

Highlights of the Egypt-Israel peace agreement: a framework for a final treaty, to be signed by the two countries within three months.

- Egypt to regain sovereignty throughout the Sinai.
- Israel is entitled to ask for "security zones" and Egypt is limited to civilian use of airfields in the Sinai.
- Three to nine months after the treaty is signed, Israel must pull back its forces from a "substantial" portion of the Sinai. Thereafter, diplomatic relations to be established. Final Israeli withdrawal two to three years after the treaty.

Still unresolved is the question of the fate of Israeli settlements in the Rafiah area.

The "Middle East framework": a set of broad general principles which "may" serve as an outline for a final peace.

- Calls for a five-year transition period in the West Bank and Gaza, leading to full autonomy for the people there.
- Inhabitants of both areas are to elect representatives to participate in the peace process.
- Israel can retain a military presence in specific bases, but its military government will come to an end.

Left unsettled are such issues as the ultimate boundaries of Israel, the nature of the autonomous Palestinian entity, the fate of Jerusalem and security arrangements for Israel.

(See full text of document on page 14.)

U.S. against more settlements

By DAVID LANDAU and WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondents

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. administration hopes that Israel will not seek to establish any new settlements on the West Bank — ever. A well-placed U.S. official, who was a member of the American Camp David delegation, told The Jerusalem Post that this would be "healthy" from the standpoint of progress during the five-year transitional period on the West Bank.

Israel has pledged a moratorium on new settlements for the duration of negotiations to establish the West Bank autonomy — a period which is not likely to exceed three months. Beyond that time, there is no Israeli commitment to desist from settling, and indeed Premier Begin declared emphatically here yesterday that he would never have given such a commitment.

The U.S. source indicated that this

was one of the bitterly argued issues during the summit, with Egypt, backed by the U.S., pressing Begin to make just such a promise.

The U.S. source strongly confirmed that the Camp David agreements "by clear implication" rule out the creation of a separate Palestinian state. This was because the agreements give Israel an effective veto over the eventual disposition of the West Bank. So that, unless Israel itself drops its opposition to a separate Palestinian state, no such state can come into being.

U.S. officials again affirmed yesterday that there is no inevitable linkage between the overall "framework for peace" and the specific Israel-Egypt framework agreement — but they stressed that an absence of progress in implementing one of them would "affect the atmosphere" adversely vis-a-vis the other two.

Seasoned observers noted,

however, that there is in fact a deliberately built-in relationship between the two accords — by dint of their separate but simultaneous time-schedules.

This intertwining will come into play almost immediately. Assuming the Knesset agrees to dismantle the Rafiah settlements, negotiations are then to be held with Egypt, over a period of no longer than three months, to put the finishing touches to the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

But parallel with those talks, there will be negotiations between Israel and Egypt — and Jordan if King Hussein decides to join — on the establishment of the projected self-government on the West Bank.

High American officials revealed yesterday that these talks, too, are expected to conclude within three months.

Plainly, then, President Sadat's final decision on whether to sign the

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

BULLETIN

Some 200 members of Gush Emunim, including settlers from Eilat Moreh and other settlements, last night set out in a convoy to an unspecified site southeast of Nablus to establish a new unauthorized settlement in Samaria.

The move followed last night's protest meeting of the Gush Emunim leadership at Eilat Moreh and was termed the "proper answer by the Land of Israel faithful to the Camp David agreement." Border police vehicles were reported late last night to have made contact with the would-be settlers' convoy. Kim's reporter said the border police cars were following the convoy. It was also learned that the settlers would not be permitted to establish any settlement against the government's will.



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	MIN	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	12	17	Cloudy
BREUSSEL	12	17	Cloudy
BUEENOS AIRES	12	17	Cloudy
CHICAGO	12	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	17	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	17	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	17	Cloudy
HONG KONG	12	17	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	12	17	Cloudy
LONDON	12	17	Cloudy
MADRID	12	17	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	17	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	17	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with scattered showers possible in the morning.

	Yesterday's	Today's	
Jerusalem	51	18-24	23
Golan	38	15-28	24
Nahariya	30	15-28	27
Safed	32	14-28	22
Haifa Port	30	24-28	28
Tiberias	41	15-28	22
Nazareth	35	15-28	25
Afula	38	18-26	29
Shomron	42	18-26	24
Tel Aviv	61	20-27	27
B-G Airport	61	20-27	28
Jericho	43	20-27	33
Gaza	39	20-27	27
Beersheba	45	18-28	27
Eilat	27	23-34	24
Tiran Straits	33	25-33	33

Birth

FRIDMAN. — To Gill and Alf Fridman, a son, Or Shmuel; grandson to Hellen and Alfred Ball; Tel Aviv, September 10, 1978.

Cairo media 'selling' agreements

Jerusalem Post Staff

Egypt's news media yesterday adopted a defensive stand in obvious efforts to sell the Camp David agreements to the Egyptian public as well as throughout the Arab world.

The state-controlled newspapers used banner headlines to report the peace documents signed at the White House, but interpreted some of the key points differently than they were announced in Washington. Radio stations broadcast recordings of what was actually said — in English — by the signatories of the pacts.

Neither the newspapers nor radios mentioned the Washington reports about the resignation of Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel in protest against the agreements because of President Anwar Sadat's deviation from his basic positions.

The reports, which at first were denied in Washington by Egyptian spokesmen Dr. Morsi Saad Eddin, were later confirmed by Sadat who said that Kamel had indeed submitted his resignation. The Egyptian ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal, and Ahmed Maher, a senior legal advisor at the Foreign Ministry who accompanied Sadat to Washington, were also reported to have quit their posts.

The Camp David accords were seen by observers as likely to trigger a power struggle within Egypt between two camps — the Arab-oriented and the one which tends to "Egyptianize" the issues the country faces. The former camp, according to the observers, will be neutralized once Egypt's current peace moves are taken up by other Arab parties such as Jordan or the representatives of the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt's newspapers yesterday tried to head off any impression that Sadat had agreed to a separate peace with Israel or had compromised his previous demands for the transformation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into a Jordanian-sponsored Palestinian entity.

So did Sadat who, in an emotional radio message to Egyptians, said he had not renounced Arab claims to territories like the Old City of Jerusalem. "But the holy city was not on the agenda of the Camp David talks," he stressed.

Cairo's newspapers carried banner headlines which said that "Israel agreed to an eventual withdrawal from the occupied lands." But the papers did not pinpoint where.

Foreign Undersecretary Osama el-Baz, who is still in Washington, last night appeared on Cairo TV to stress that Egypt had obtained a firm commitment from Premier Menachem Begin to stop building new settlements in the West Bank in a prelude to negotiating a settlement there. While acknowledging that the agreements did not provide for the outright achievements of the rights of the Palestinians, he said that the door to self-determination was open for them.

Despite opposition to quitting N. Sinai Alignment will vote for Camp David package

By EVI ARENSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A meeting of the Labour and Mapam party central committees last night decided that the Alignment will support the Camp David peace accord if its constituent parts are presented as a package in the Knesset.

A party spokesman indicated, however, that if the question of dismantling settlements in Sinai is brought up by Prime Minister Menachem Begin separately, then it is likely that the entire faction will walk out of the Knesset chamber.

It was decided that the Alignment is not in favour of dismantling the settlements; but if the agreement is presented as a whole, then the package will be supported.

Begin appears assured of winning Knesset approval

By ARYER RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not expected to have any difficulty getting a Knesset majority for the accords he signed in the U.S. on Sunday night, even though he announced that the Likud will not impose party discipline and every MK can vote in accordance with his conscience.

Begin will report to the cabinet next Sunday on the summit accords. A special Knesset session has been scheduled for next Monday. Another special session, to be held the following week, will be devoted exclusively to a debate and vote on the removal of the Sinai settlements.

The strongest opposition from Knesset members to the accords was expressed yesterday by a member of Begin's Herut party, Geula Cohen, who declared no confidence in the prime minister and called for new elections.

But even she did not estimate her support in the Knesset at more than 10. She may be right in counting on two or three from Herut and one from La'am, but "three or four" from the National Religious Party sounds like wishful thinking. It is doubtful whether any NRP member, other than Haim Druckman, will oppose the accords.

No trouble is expected from Yigael Yadin's seven-man Democratic Front or from Agudat Yisrael.

What makes Begin's job in the

Former prime minister Golda Meir vehemently attacked the peace agreement. She said that Labour cannot change its stance on the Yamit area settlements just because Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who once strongly advocated them, today feels they are dispensable.

Addressing a number of settlers from the Yamit area who attended the meeting, Meir said, "The years that you spent in the area will not be forgotten."

It was apparent from last night's session that, in the event of a free vote in the Knesset on the peace accord, very few Alignment members will vote against it.

MK Amos Hadar, it appears, will be one of the only Alignment Knesset members to vote against the agreement.

Begin appears assured of winning Knesset approval

Knesset relatively easy — and it is probably this knowledge that enabled the prime minister to make the "free vote" gesture — is that the overwhelming majority of the opposition is with him on the pacts. This cancels out several times over the half dozen or so probable defectors from the coalition.

In the Alignment, such hawks as Shoshana Arbell and Amos Hadar may vote against the accords; but the faction as a whole, after faulting Begin for months for his "rigidity," has little choice but to go along with him.

The new seven-man Shai party, headed by Amnon Rubinstein and Meir Amit, will certainly support the accords. Amit yesterday praised Begin and Shmuel Tuleadano said that if he had thought Begin capable of agreeing to such documents, he would not have pressed for the breakup of the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC).

The two-man Shelli faction and Shulamit Aloni yesterday announced their support of the Camp David outcome, and so did Meir Wilner of the (Communist) Democratic Front. The front, however, criticized the results for not dealing sufficiently with the Palestinian problem.

A telephone poll conducted by Gaiot Zohar among 88 MKs showed that 44 were prepared to give up the Rafiah settlements for the sake of peace, 22 declined to express views, and only two (Geula Cohen and Eitan Livni) declared opposition.

Majority of political leaders welcome Begin's peace pacts

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Camp David peace pact signed by Prime Minister Begin was welcomed yesterday by a majority of Israel's political leaders and parties, as the fiercest opposition came from the extreme right wing of Begin's own Herut party.

But support of the accord was often subverted by the agonizing decision involving the expected giving up of the Rafiah area settlements in Northern Sinai.

Trade and Commerce Minister Yigal Hurvitz of the Likud's La'am faction said a very heavy price had been paid, although the Israeli delegation at Camp David was by far the best the government could have sent to such complicated negotiations. "It is difficult for me to accept the dismantling of settlements in Sinai and even more agonizing to put up with a situation in which we will be allowed to settle in Judea and Samaria," he said, stressing that perhaps American involvement in the talks was so massive as to leave no other choice. "This may mean that we all will have to reach similar conclusions, but I want to know the facts first."

Speaking in a more positive tone, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said this was a tremendous step towards peace in the Middle East. Although Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had an important input in the Camp David talks, the agreement was the personal accomplishment of Prime Minister Begin, whose true desire for peace made it possible. This was the real answer to all those who were impatient and shortsighted during the past months; and for those who worked closely with Begin the agreement did not come as a surprise, he said.

Sharon maintained that the settlements established in Judea and Samaria during the last year allowed the prime minister to show flexibility in his negotiations with President Sadat because they were specifically placed in locations that are of great importance to Israel's security.

Welcoming the agreement without any reservations, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich said that peace would bring about revolutionary changes in Israel's economy as it would open vast areas of Israeli-Egyptian economic cooperation and development.

A meeting of the National Religious Party Knesset faction revealed even at its "preliminary" discussion of the Camp David agreement that a majority of the party leadership appears to support the peace pact.

It is understood that only Rabbi Haim Druckman was unequivocally opposed to the liquidation of the Rafiah settlements, which he characterized as an "absolute surrender" to Sadat. Never before in the history of Zionist settlement had we voluntarily given up settlements, he said. That is not peace.

Dr. Zerah Warhaftig said that the people was yearning for peace, and that nothing should be done to interfere with the peace process. Pinhas Scheinman spoke in a similar vein.

Dr. Yehuda Ben-Meir called the removal of the Rafiah settlements the Achilles heel of the agreement. That appeared to be a very heavy price to pay, he said, but the prospect of peace is a weighty point to consider.

Mayor Teddy Kolek wired Begin in Washington the blessings of Jerusalem and the gratitude of its residents "on the great achievements at Camp David."

And Tourism Minister Yigal Hurvitz also expressed reservations about the "heavy price" Israel was forced to pay for the peace agreement with Egypt.

"The fact that Sadat made the dismantling of the settlements in Northern Sinai a condition for the agreement shows that his intentions are not what they seem to be," Hurvitz said. "If we have already agreed to Egyptian sovereignty there, then why not let the settlers stay where they are," he asked.

A group of right-wing organizations yesterday gathered in an action group called "The National Front for the Zionist Settlement and the Security of Israel," group chairman Binyamin Bar-Arye said.

Rightists cry treason

By EVI ARENSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Right-wing groups and individuals yesterday attacked the Camp David accords, describing Prime Minister Menachem Begin's concessions as "treason" and a "national tragedy."

MK Geula Cohen, a member of Begin's own Herut party, said she wanted to "warn the citizens of Israel against the fantasy of a false peace."

The Camp David agreement, she said, "gives up all the accomplishments we have made since the Six Day War and forms the basis for the creation of a Palestinian state."

Cohen claimed that Begin does not have a mandate to make such concessions without bringing the issue to the nation for a vote.

Gush Shmuni leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger declared: "Today is a national day of mourning for we have witnessed the partial destruction of the State of Israel. Nothing will come from this peace agreement."

Both were speaking after an emergency meeting at Cohen's Tel Aviv home, which ended in a call for new national elections. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Land of Israel Movement, the Elin Vered group, NRP MK Haim Druckman and Begin's former information aide Shmuel Katz. Katz last night compared the Camp David accords to the 1938 Munich agreement.

Likud Minister of Industry, Trade



Last night's celebration in Tel Aviv.

(Lester Millman)

'Time to enjoy peace,' Begin tells large Tel Aviv rally

By EVI ARENSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Now is not the time to dream of peace, but to live it," Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a cheering crowd of 40,000 last night in Kikar Malkhei Yisrael.

The municipality organized the festive gathering at short notice following news of the peace accord with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Camp David. Begin spoke to the crowd from Washington by way of a taped telephone conversation with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

Participants in the singing, dancing rally were also entertained by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Camp David. Begin spoke to the crowd from Washington by way of a taped telephone conversation with Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

The decorative lighting in the square was dominated by strings of light bulbs announcing, "Simcha Hashalom" (The Joy of Peace) and the Arabic word for peace, "sala'am."

In his taped address, Begin told the growing crowd that the main accomplishment of the Camp David summit was the concession which allowed Israeli troops to remain on

the West Bank to guard Israeli civilian settlements there. "They called me an obstacle to peace during the past few months," Begin told the crowd. "I was never frightened by these words because I believed the day would come when the truth would be known."

The premier confirmed that he would arrive home on Friday. He said he would preside over a meeting of the cabinet on Sunday and convene a special session of the Knesset on Monday to deliver a full report of the Camp David proceedings.

"You'll know everything from me in a few days. There are no secret agreements. Everything will be made public," he promised.

Mayor Lahat asked the prime minister what Tel Aviv residents could do to aid his peace efforts. "I wish Tel Aviv fast development, building and increased activity. Safeguarding the character of our Jewish city will be a great help to the peace progress," he answered.

Among the happiest of those in attendance was long-time peace campaigner Abie Nathan, who looked over the joyous crowd with a broad smile of satisfaction.

"Of course," he answered, when asked if he was enjoying himself.

Price of peace now clear and must be faced — Dayan

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel now faces "one of its finest hours," said Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday morning. It is a time for "introspection about the future," he added.

In an interview broadcast on Israel Radio, Dayan expressed satisfaction with the agreements reached at Camp David. "I concur with the (agreement's) elimination of the military government" and with the "autonomy plan" for Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, he said.

But Dayan said there was "one sole decisive matter" — that of "the (Jewish) settlements and the defense of those settlements," which was "problematic. As to the rest of the agreement's articles — the military installations, etc. — I think it is a good agreement," said the foreign minister.

Dayan expressed the hope that the Israeli public would brace itself "to make an inner decision — each person by himself, with his family, his

children, political parties, newspapers." Dayan appeared to be referring both to reactions to the agreements in general and specifically to that part of the agreement with Egypt concerning the evacuation of the settlements of the Rafiah Approaches — a precondition to concluding a peace treaty, according to the Egyptians.

Dayan thought the issue of peace and the price of peace had now been clearly presented and had to be faced. "We must decide what we are ready to forgo" and assess what the consequences of forgoing them will be, he pointed out.

Dayan ended the interview on a personal note. Referring to his controversial assumption of office over a year ago, Dayan declared: "This (attempt to reach a peace agreement) and only this was the reason I was invited to serve in this government, and why I accepted this post, with all the difficulties (it then entailed)."

"I really am moved," declared Dayan.

Sadat wants peace — Weizman

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I think the president of Egypt really and truly aspires to peace," said Defence Minister Ezer Weizman on an Israel Television broadcast yesterday morning. But he added, "We are maintaining the IDF at a high level and a long time will pass before we reach a conclusion about whether we can reduce the number of days of training and years of service (in the IDF)."

"I think this day marks the beginning, perhaps, of a substantive change in our way of life in the land of Israel," he said.

Weizman said that for a long time he had believed in the possibility of reaching a settlement with Egypt. "The fact is that I have been proved correct," he said. It was this belief, he insisted, which underlay his relations with his Egyptian counterpart, War Minister Abdul-Ghaffar Gamasy, and with President Sadat.

Weizman extolled Sadat as "a courageous man." He had signed the agreements despite opposition in the Arab world and among his own aides.

Weizman was asked, as a man eminently familiar with Israel's aerial defence requirements, how he had agreed to cede the Elzion airfield. Weizman replied that the word "cede" was incorrect and that, in any case, it was not just a matter of the Elzion field. There are other fields. There are the immense expanses of Sinai," he said. The matter was not really this or that base or ridge, but "whether there will really be trust between ourselves and the Egyptians."

Weizman also was forthcoming in praise of President Carter. He "astonished me," said the Israeli defence minister. "I discovered someone wise, quick, courageous, sharp and aggressive in the positive sense." Quoting Begin, Weizman said Camp David had really been "Camp Jimmy Carter."

A SUSPECTED drug dealer was arrested Sunday in Haifa, after three kilograms of hashish worth about IL250,000 were found at his home.

West Bank Arabs concerned over fate

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The initial enthusiasm which many Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip demonstrated yesterday morning over the Camp David accords dampened somewhat last night due to the emphasis on the bilateral pact between Israel and Egypt over Sinai rather than on their territory.

Several Arab notables — who had hailed the accords as a major "step towards a durable peace in the region" — resorted later to guarded optimism. They noted that the draft settlement on their future was very vague. They stressed the lack of clearcut plans concerning Israeli withdrawal from the territories, the fate of settlements and the future of East Jerusalem.

There are still many questions which remained unanswered, such as the meaning of autonomy, the future of Jerusalem and the refugee issue," said the prominent Ramallah lawyer Aziz Shehadeh.

Shehadeh, who has in the past met with senior American officials, called on local Arab leaders to discuss the Camp David proposals with the purpose of outlining a joint stand. He believes the move is essential "now that Egypt has withdrawn" from the conflict with Israel vis-a-vis the bilateral pact on Sinai.

"Without necessary information and explanation, there are too many issues that are not yet clear," said the sober reaction of former Jordanian Defence Minister Anwar Nusseiba.

The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, yesterday morning applauded the accords as a "positive step" towards an overall peace in the region. Later in the day, however, he complained of being left in the dark regarding the future of the West Bank and Gaza. "They speak of an

autonomy but now we do not know whether this is based on the 10-month-old plan of Premier Menachem Begin or a new plan, he said. "We just don't know what was agreed upon," Freij said, as he warned that local Arabs would not accept Begin's restricted autonomy scheme.

The restrained reaction of these leaders contrasted with the responses of others known for their sympathies with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"This is not a peace accord, it is a separate settlement between Israel and Egypt," commented the mayor of Nablus, Bassem Shak'a. The mayors of Tulkarm and Jericho reacted similarly.

A self-appointed spokesman of the nationalist camp in the West Bank Mrs. Raymond Tawil of Ramallah said the agreements "couldn't be worse. I just can't believe it. It is a blow to Palestinians everywhere."

Despite the different views, many notables interviewed indicated that they would rather await Jordan's official reaction before adopting a definitive stand. Some believe the Jordan will not involve itself in negotiating a settlement with Israel, unless Jerusalem agrees to an eventual total withdrawal, to ceasing the establishment of settlements and to resolving the future of East Jerusalem.

"Jordan's absence will mean the Camp David accords are a sellout," said one notable. The Jordanian participation, according to the same person who asked not to be identified, will serve as an incentive to local leaders to explore their own participation in a settlement.

"Our future is linked to Jordan, not Egypt," the notable added who asked whether Egypt was not good enough to launch negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza.

Yamit wants to stay in Israel

By HARRY WALL
Special to the Jerusalem Post

YAMIT. — Over 500 residents of Yamit gathered in the town plaza last night to hear plans for persuading the government not to return the Sinai settlements to Egypt.

Civic leaders urged residents to launch a campaign which would include public protests, media exposure and vigorous lobbying of Knesset members in order to keep this city under Israeli sovereignty.

Earlier in the day representatives of all the settlements in the Rafiah area gathered at Moshav Netiv Ha'asara, where a "declaration of principles" was concluded to serve as a rallying point for the inhabitants of the region.

The meeting decided: "That the Rafiah settlements fervently desire peace, but that real peace cannot be based on dismantling settlements and uprooting lives" and "that the proposed return of the Sinai settlements is an anti-Zionist act and goes against the history of the Jewish state."

Though clearly shocked and angered by the decision reached at Camp David, all of the Sinai

residents interviewed by The Jerusalem Post yesterday expressed their willingness to abide by the forthcoming vote in the Knesset and not to stand in the way of a peace treaty with Egypt.

Regional council chairman Yosef Ma'as, who expressed cautious optimism that Sinai settlers might not after all, have to leave their homes, will head a local delegation that will visit Jerusalem today to begin lobbying Knesset members.

While one speaker called upon yesterday's Yamit gathering to "look out for yourselves and be thinking about compensation" (for their property), the large majority present were against any sort of quiescence at this time.

Despite the attempts by local leaders to convey hope until the situation clears up, an unmistakable air of pessimism, if not fatalism, loomed over this scenic coastal town. Few people were willing to discuss what they would do if and when the had to leave, but the matter was clearly on everyone's mind. "We have a lot of time ahead of us before we have to consider those details," said one of the town's veterans of Jewish settlement.

Jews plan to greet Begin in NY

By MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A relieved American Jewish leadership prepared to give Premier Menachem Begin a triumphant welcome when he stops here tomorrow morning en route home from Camp David.

Fifteen hundred Jewish community leaders are expected to gather at a large midtown hotel, under the auspices of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, to hear a report from Begin on the summit, whose results are widely viewed here as a vindication of his policies.

The meeting is in marked contrast to the last such occasion when Begin, fresh from unsuccessful talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, called on the organized Jewish community to publicly stand up and proclaim the merits of his government's peace plan.

Six months later, the community appears ready to hear Begin speak in a far more optimistic tone.

"We are in a state of elation," said

Bethel Landis, president of the National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW). "This is something we have been devoutly wishing for so long," said the head of the 100,000 member national organization.

Anti-Defamation League national chairman Bert Joseph, who is a close friend of fellow-Minnesotan, Vice President Walter Mondale, issued a statement looking forward to "alliance of peace-seeking nations the Middle East."

Crew rescued after Cypriot ship sinks

LA CORUNA, Spain (AP). — The 1,400-ton Cypriot cargo vessel Cristina-R sank off this northwest Spain port yesterday but all its 24 crewmen are safe, maritime authorities reported.

The ship and the 1,000-ton Spanish freighter Magali collided in this fog. The Magali managed to sail into Finisterre with serious damage.

We announce with deep sorrow the passing in London of our dear mother and grandmother

GOLDA WRIGHT

widow of Aaron Wright

The Family

The funeral will take place later in the week in Kiryat Tivon.

We deeply mourn the passing of

GOLDA WRIGHT

widow of Aaron Wright

Our sympathies to the family

Board of Directors

Kereth Housing and Mortgage Corporation Ltd. and associated companies

Neot Aviv Ltd. mourns the death of

GOLDA WRIGHT

widow of Aharon Wright

and offers condolences to the family.

The Management Council

In deep sorrow, we announce the untimely passing of our beloved

Dr. JOSEF MAY

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, September 19, 1978, departing from the Sanhedria Funeral Home at 1.00 p.m. for the Mount of Olives. Shiva will be held at the home of the deceased, 21a Hameyasdim Street, Jerusalem.

Wife: Martha
Children: Arad, Avdat, and Ramon
Ernst May and Family
Eva Lerman and Family

Teachers go back: dispute not over

By BENNY MORRIS
SHLOMO HADZ
and LEA LEVY
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The country's two striking teachers unions announced yesterday, with the arrival of the news of the Camp David peace accords, that they would go back to work this morning.

But the teachers emphasized that the labour dispute over their wages was not yet over.

The return to work, explained Dr. Shalom Levin, secretary-general of the Histadrut Teachers Union, "was a unilateral decision." The teachers, he said, had decided to "be with their pupils at this historic time."

Earlier yesterday morning, Acting Prime Minister Yigal Yadin had called upon the teachers to end their strike following the news of the success of the Camp David peace efforts.

At noon, Yadin, Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, Finance Minister Shimon Peres and Civil Service Commissioner Avraham Friedman met with the teachers' representatives. The teachers protested strongly against the cabinet's stand and its manner of conducting negotiations.

It was decided at the meeting that the teachers would be paid their September wages in full at the first week-long strike. Accepting Shimon Peres' suggestion, the teachers agreed to "replay" the seven school-days lost sometime before the end of the Pessah vacation. Hammer had earlier called on the teachers to

make up the lost hours.

At the meeting, the teachers' representatives reiterated their demand for a wage advance. But the government refused.

It was agreed that a new team of government negotiators would continue the talks with the teachers. The team will consist of Hammer, Friedman, Deputy Finance Minister Yeheskel Flomin and the deputy director-general of the Education Ministry, Eliahu Isaac. This composition represents a victory for the teachers, who have maintained over the past week that their counterparts in the talks, led by Friedman, were not authorized to concede anything and that the negotiations were therefore making no progress.

Yadin promised the teachers that the state commission, originally proposed by Hammer as an alternative to the strike, would start sitting in the coming days. The commission is charged with investigating the status and working conditions of the country's teachers.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Hammer commended the teachers' decision to return to work as "highly educational."

Friedman told The Jerusalem Post that he believed the teachers would emerge from the talks with a flat 15 per cent wage increase plus an additional increment for years of service, with emphasis on the first years of teaching. They would also receive compensation for the erosion of their salaries relative to other sectors of the economy to whom they had traditionally been linked, Friedman said.

'Holocaust' third part delayed here — wins 8 Emmy TV awards in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TV House in Jerusalem postponed the broadcast of "Holocaust," apparently because its tragic mood is not in keeping with the news from Camp David.

The third segment of the American-made show will be aired tomorrow night, with the final part next Monday night.

"Holocaust" was expanded to 90 minutes last night to allow full coverage of the summit outcome and an unscheduled segment of "The

Sweeney" was shown afterwards. On Sunday, "Holocaust" took the big three dramatic awards at the 30th annual Emmy presentations in Pasadena, California, while "All in the Family" captured all but one of the comedy awards.

"Holocaust" won a total of eight Emmys, including the award for best limited series of the 1977-78 TV season with stars Meryl Streep and Michael Moriarty winning for best actress and actor in the category. Moriarty plays a German officer, and Streep plays a Jewish victim.

No decision yet on Armenian film

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Broadcasting Authority chairman Reuven Yaron will preview a TV documentary on the Armenian community in Jerusalem before a decision is taken by the board of directors whether to put it on the air.

The board decided at its regular weekly meeting yesterday that after Yaron sees the film, he will consult with Broadcasting Authority

director-general Yitzhak Livni on the matter. The Foreign Ministry has asked the authority to reconsider its plans to broadcast the film out of fear that it might harm relations between Israel and Turkey.

The documentary includes a four-minute reference to the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

Spate of suicides in J'lem

Two people died, and three were hospitalized in serious condition, in what appeared to be a spate of unrelated suicides which took place yesterday in Jerusalem.

Yesterday morning a young woman was seriously injured when she jumped from a third-floor balcony at Jerusalem police headquarters in the Russian Compound. She was there being questioned on allegations of passing forged cheques. While being escorted to the lavatory by a policewoman, she reportedly broke away and jumped into the courtyard below.

A 45-year-old man from Ramallah was brought to Hadassah Hospital yesterday morning and pronounced dead on arrival. Police believe he killed himself but have not released details.

A 58-year-old Jerusalem woman

was found dead in her home early yesterday morning after taking an overdose of drugs. She left a suicide note which reportedly said she was severely depressed.

An Arab man from East Jerusalem attempted to set himself on fire. He was taken to Al-Makassed Hospital yesterday morning. His condition was described as serious, but there was no danger to his life. The motive for his suicide attempt was not clear.

A woman patient in the Ezerat Nashim mental health center tried to commit suicide by leaping out of a fourth-floor window from a building on Rehov Daniel in Jerusalem. She was taken to Shaare Zedek Hospital in serious condition.

Police had no explanation for the sudden increase in the suicide rate in Jerusalem. (Him)

64th Hadassah convention tonight

The 64th annual convention of Hadassah will open this evening at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'Ooma with an address by President Yitzhak Navon.

The 3,000 American Jewish delegates were due to hear Prime Minister Menachem Begin at the opening and the President later during the convention, but the schedule was changed because of the premier's continued stay in the U.S. Begin will apparently address the delegates on the closing night in Tel

Aviv's Mann Auditorium on Monday. The first Hadassah convention to meet in Israel in the women's Zionist organization's 68-year history will visit Hadassah installations, including the entire hospital on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem. A sculpture by the late Jacques Lipchitz will be dedicated on the site in the presence of his widow, Ulla.

Over the weekend, the participants — two-thirds of whom are women — will discuss the status of women in Israel.

Sunday night's drama at White House

SPECIAL EDITION SPECIAL EDITION SPECIAL EDITION SPECIAL EDITION

Pact for peace at Camp David

Carter, Begin, Sadat make historic breakthrough



President Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Camp David.

Text of Begin statement

"It was Jimmy Carter conference"

MR. PRESIDENT of the United States, Mr. President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, ladies and gentlemen.

The Camp David conference should be renamed. It was the Jimmy Carter conference. (Loud applause)

The President undertook an initiative most imaginative in our time and brought President Sadat and myself and our colleagues, friends and advisers together under one roof. In itself, it was a great achievement.

But the President took a great risk for himself and did it with great courage. And it was a famous French field commander who said, that it is much more difficult to show civil courage than military courage.

And the President worked. As far as my historic experience is concerned, I think that he worked harder than our forebears did in Egypt building the pyramids.

Yes, indeed, he worked day and night. And so did we. Day and night, we used to go to bed anywhere at Camp David between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. And we used to rise as we were used to, in our boyhood, at 6 in the morning and continue working.

The President showed interest in every section, every paragraph, every sentence, every word, every letter of the framework agreement.

We had some difficult moments. As usual, there are some crises in the negotiations. As usual, somebody gives a hint, that perhaps he would like to pack up and go home.

It's all usual.

But ultimately, ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States won the day. Peace now celebrates a great victory for the nations of Egypt and Israel and for all mankind.

Mr. President, we Israelis thank

you from the bottom of our hearts, for all you have done for the sake of peace, for which we pray and yearn more than 30 years. The Jewish people suffered much too much. For peace to us is a striving coming in in our heart and soul.

Now when I came here to the Camp David conference I said perhaps as the result of our work one day people all over in every corner of the world will be able to say "habeus pacem."

Can we say so tonight? We still have a way to go until my friend President Sadat and I sign the peace treaties. We promised each other that we will do so within three months.

Mr. President, tonight at this celebration of a great historic event, let us promise each other that we will do it earlier than the three months.

Mr. President, you embodied your name forever in the history of two ancient civilized peoples, the people of Egypt and the people of Israel. Thank you Mr. President. (Applause)

I would like to say a few words about my friend President Sadat. We met for the first time in our lives last November in Jerusalem. He came to us as a guest, a former enemy. And during our first meeting we became friends.

In the Jewish teachings there is a tradition, that the greatest achievement of a human being is to turn his enemy into a friend. And this we did in reciprocity.

Since then we have had some difficult days. I'm not going now to tell you the saga of those days. Everything belongs to the past.

Today I visited President Sadat in his cabin. Because in Camp David you don't have houses, you only have cabins, and he then came to visit me. We shook hands and, thank God, we

could have then said to each other, "You are my friend."

And indeed, we shall go on working in understanding and in friendship and with good will. There will still be problems to solve. Camp David proved that any problem can be solved if there is good will and understanding and some wisdom.

May I thank my own colleagues and friends. The Foreign Minister, the Defence Minister, Professor Barak, who was the attorney general, and now he is going to be his honour, justice of the Supreme Court, the Israeli Brandeis, and Dr. Roseme, and our wonderful ambassador to the United States, Mr. Simcha Dinitz, and all our friends because without them, that achievement would have been impossible.

I express my thanks to all the members of the American delegation headed by the Secretary of State, a man whom we love and respect, and so I express my thanks to all the members of the Egyptian delegation who worked so hard together with us, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Taha, for all they have done to achieve this moment.

"I looked for a President," I didn't find one. It was a unique conference, perhaps one of the most important since the Vienna Congress in the 19th century, perhaps.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to turn to my own people from the White House in my own native tongue.

(In the Hebrew portion of his comments, addressed to the citizens of Israel, Mr. Begin said that when he returns home in a few days he will be able to sing *Beitenu Shalom Aleichem* (We brought peace to you. He said that he hoped this would be "not just for this generation, but for all generations." With "the help of God," this will happen, he said.)

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Embraces, smiles at signing ceremony

By WOLF BLITZER and DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Correspondents

WASHINGTON. — Flanked by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, President Carter Sunday night went on national television to announce that the two agreements achieved at the Camp David summit have exceeded "any expectations."

Carter, addressing the assembled senators, congressmen, statesmen and journalists in the White House's East Room, smiled broadly as he hailed Sadat and Begin for having demonstrated "wisdom" and "courage" during the two weeks they spent at Camp David.

After outlining in general terms the two documents signed by three leaders — Carter signed as a "witness" — the U.S. President in-

vited Sadat and Begin to address the nation.

When Begin concluded his remarks, he embraced Carter and then Sadat. The three leaders then signed the "framework for peace."

The Egyptian leader, during his brief remarks, did not refer to Begin or Israel in any direct way, but he heralded "the spirit of Camp David." He was warmly applauded by Begin.

After the half-hour ceremony, the three leaders clasped hands in a triangular handshake as they were applauded by the crowd in the packed State Room, scene of many historic treaty signings in the past.

Then they left together, smiling broadly.

Carter: We prayed

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Text of President Carter's remarks on Sunday night at the White House at the close of the Middle East summit.

"When we first arrived at Camp David, the first thing upon which we agreed was to ask the people of the world to pray that our negotiations would be successful."

"Those prayers have been answered, proved beyond any expectations. We're privileged to witness tonight a significant achievement in the cause of peace, an achievement no one thought possible a year ago or even a month ago, an achievement that reflects the courage and wisdom of the two leaders."

"Through 13 long days at Camp David, we have seen them display determination and vision and flexibility which was needed to make this agreement come to pass. All of us owe them our gratitude and respect. They know that they will always have my personal admiration."

"There are still great difficulties that remain, and many hard issues to be settled. The questions that have brought warfare and bitterness to the Middle East in the past 30 years will not be settled overnight. But we should all recognize the substantial achievements that have been made."

"One of the agreements that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are signing tonight is entitled 'a framework for peace in the Middle East.' This framework concerns the principles and some specifics in the most substantive way, which will govern a comprehensive peace settlement."

"It deals specifically with the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the need to resolve the Palestinian problem, and all its aspects. 'The framework document' proposes a five-year transition period in the West Bank and Gaza, during which the Israeli military government will be withdrawn and a self-governing authority will be elected with full authority."

"It also provides for Israeli forces to remain in specified locations during this period to protect Israel's security. The Palestinians will have the right to participate in the determination of their own future in the negotiations which will resolve the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and then to produce an Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty."

"These negotiations will be based on all the provisions and all the principles of the United States... of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, and it provides that Israel may live in peace within secure and recognized borders."

"And this great aspiration of Israel has been certified without constraint with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by President Sadat, the leader of one of the greatest nations on earth."

"The other document is entitled 'framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.' It provides for the full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai. It calls for the full withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai, and after an interim withdrawal, which will be accompanied by a very quickly, the establishment of normal, peaceful relations between the two countries, including diplomatic relations."

"Together with accompanying documents, which we will make public tomorrow, these two Camp David agreements provide the basis for progress to a peace throughout the Middle East."

"There is one issue on which agreement has not been reached. Egypt states that the agreement to remove Israeli settlements from Egyptian territory is a prerequisite to a peace treaty. Israel states that the issue of Israeli settlements should be resolved during the peace negotiations. It's a substantial difference."

"Within the next two weeks, the Knesset will decide on the issue of these settlements. Tomorrow night, I will go before the Congress to explain the issues and the promise of this moment will be fulfilled."

"During the last two weeks the members of all three delegations have spent endless hours day and night, talking, negotiating, grappling with problems that have divided their people for 30 years, for whenever there was a danger that human energy would fail, or patience would be exhausted, or good will would run out, and there were many such moments — these two leaders and the able advisers in all delegations turned on the resources within them to keep the chances for peace alive."

"Well, the long days of Camp David are over, but many months of difficult negotiations still lie ahead. I hope that the foresight and the wisdom that have made this session a success will guide these leaders and the leaders of all nations in progress toward peace."

"Thank you very much."

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Attack on Kiryat Shmona averted Three terrorists caught in North

By HENRI GOODMAN
Post Military Correspondent

Two terrorists who had reportedly planned to take over the Kiryat Shmona municipality, and hold employees there hostage until Israel released 10 of their comrades from prison, handed themselves over to an army patrol in the North on Saturday morning. A third terrorist was captured after an extensive manhunt later the same day.

The army spokesman has not yet officially confirmed the story, but according to military sources the two surrendered near Margalit, several kilometers west of Kiryat Shmona, and were members of the Abu Abbas cell of the Palestine Liberation Front headed by Ahmed Yassin.

The three were armed with automatic weapons and grenades and carried printed leaflets demanding the release of 10 terrorists being held in Israeli prisons. Security authorities are concerned by the fact that the three set out from Sidon on the Lebanese coast, and managed to make their way unmolested and fully armed, through Lebanese territory controlled by UNIFIL, to the Israeli border at Margalit.

It is believed that the terrorists entered UNIFIL-controlled territory by showing forged Lebanese identification papers.

The three spent the night prior to their planned penetration into Israel in a Shia Muslim village several kilometers from the border.

Had they been successful, this would have been the first terrorist incursion over the Lebanese border since UN troops moved into South Lebanon, six months ago.

Grenade misses soldiers' bus

Jerusalem Post Staff

A fragmentation grenade was thrown at a bus carrying soldiers in El Bira, north of Ramallah, yesterday morning, but it exploded harmlessly on the road, causing no injuries and no damage.

Security forces sealed off the area and are suspected to have detained a number of people for questioning.

Police and other security forces are maintaining a high level of alert to deal with any possible terrorist attempts that might follow the success of the Camp David talks.

Meanwhile, the police released all the suspects detained after the explosion in the Old City on Saturday morning. Among the suspects were a number of women.

ARABS SURPRISED

(Continued from page one)

Within three months was a formalization of Israel's presence on the West Bank, a further aggravation of inter-Arab divisions, and an end to all hope of restoring Arab unity.

Syria and the PLO both rejected the accords, saying they contravened the Arab concept of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. The Syrian state radio said the accords would make the situation in the region more tense and explosive, and held Egypt, Israel and the U.S. responsible for the consequences.

Egypt's president has lost his credibility in the Arab world and is likely to fall "at any moment," the radio said. Sadat had accepted all the terms dictated by Begin, and had abandoned the rest of the Arab parties to the dispute "after deciding to establish diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy even before its withdrawal from Sinai."

The PLO promised it would respond to the outcome of the Camp David summit with "armed resistance," to prove that there could be no Middle East peace without PLO participation.

After an emergency meeting in Beirut of the leaders of all the Palestinian terror groups, a call was issued for a general strike by all Palestinians "inside the occupied land and elsewhere," for tomorrow.

The meeting was called by the PLO executive.

MOVES TO HUSSEIN

(Continued from page one)

He noted that the king would be in Washington soon for talks with President Carter.

In an obvious effort to lend Sadat maximum U.S. support in his confrontation with the Arab hard-liners, the high U.S. official extolled the benefits that flow from them for Egypt and for the Arab world.

Briefing newsmen on the outcome of the summit conference, the high official produced a prepared list of "benefits" which he read out.

First, he said, the agreements could mean an end to the Israeli military occupation, which had been a longstanding Arab aim.

Second, there was to be Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and from the West Bank. From Sinai it was to be full withdrawal, and from the West Bank "a very tangible withdrawal... a process has been started of Israeli withdrawal (from the West Bank)."

The official explained that the withdrawal of Israeli forces in fact has reached a stage where a withdrawal of Israeli forces into "specified locations," and a last Thursday in actual diminution in the strength of the IDF's deployment in the area, as opened at its rough figures, the official said, the on dollar reduction would be from some 11,000 to 8,000 men.

The U.S. official conceded, though, up sharply that there is no Israeli commitment to "total withdrawal" from the West Bank. This was something which pan's \$1.3 billion would "still have to be negotiated," he said.

Further, the West Bank and Gaza are to gain "full autonomy." The U.S. official assessed that this could be achieved within three months. He said both Israel and Egypt regarded this time-span as realistic.

AGAINST SETTLEMENTS

(Continued from page one)

Peace treaty on the Sinai front will be influenced by the state of play in the parallel negotiations over the West Bank.

Significantly, the two envisioned negotiating processes are programmed to converge at another crucial date — in the third year after signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the establishment of Palestinian self-government on the West Bank. At that juncture, the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai is due to be made, while on the West Bank negotiations are to have got underway on the permanent status of the West Bank after the five-year transitional period.

Here again, then, the two processes will impinge on each other, and an absence of progress in the one might cloud the atmosphere in the other.

Syrians hunt Iraqis
DAMASCUS (AP). — Syrian authorities Sunday distributed a list of 22 "wanted Iraqi agents" and announced a \$25,000 reward for their arrest.

The official Syrian Arab News Agency (Sana) warned Syrian citizens against helping the "wanted saboteurs and criminals."

American Mizrahi Women Israel Education Network Vacancies in Tel Aviv Head Office:

- Director of Construction and Physical Administration Department
Position entails:
a) Supervision of construction throughout Israel
b) Issuance of tenders and negotiations with contractors
c) Responsibility for proper running maintenance and equipping of organization's institutions, and inventory registry.
d) Large-scale ordering of equipment for the institutions
Qualifications:
a) Degree in engineering or construction engineering
b) Practical experience in supervising on-site construction
c) Experience in physical administration on a nationwide or institutional basis.
Salary commensurate with applicant's qualifications. Job entails travelling throughout the country.
- Senior Secretary for full-time post in Public Relations Department
Qualifications:
a) Mastery of Hebrew and English, and typing ability in both languages.
b) Drafting of written material in both languages, and capable of first-rate translating into English for foreign publication purposes.
c) Position entails public relations work, and dealing with foreign VIPs and tourists. Preference to applicants with experience in this sphere.
Salary commensurate with applicant's qualifications.
- Clerk (female) for Public Relations Department (part-time)
Mastery of Hebrew and English, ability to type in both languages essential.
Applicants should apply in writing, including curriculum vitae and experience, to:
American Mizrahi Women, 14/18 Rehov Dov Hov, Tel Aviv.



Some of the 2,000 survivors of the earthquake which struck Tabas in eastern Iran on Saturday help remove bodies from the debris. An estimated 11,000 persons perished in the city in the disaster.

Panic as new tremors shake quake-hit Iran

TEHRAN (AP). — Overnight tremors hit eastern Iran yesterday in the wake of the disastrous earthquake which struck on Saturday, killing or injuring at least 15,000 persons, according to official government sources. The tremors rolled through the area, creating further panic and fear that another giant quake would hit.

In Teheran, meanwhile, the Iranian senate yesterday gave a vote of confidence to the new government headed by Prime Minister Jafar Shari'Emami. Of the senators present at the session, 44 voted in favour and one against. The senate is composed of 80 deputies.

The official Iranian news agency Parsa, and Iranian radio and television said that, according to their correspondents at the scene of the disaster, two-thirds of the population of the town of Tabas were killed while several thousand others in nearby villages were believed buried beneath the rubble of their homes.

"Tabas has been completely razed," a Parsa report said.

The epicentre of the quake, which registered 7.2 on the open-end Richter scale, was picturesque Tabas, located in the central Kavir Desert.

Authorities said that a clearer picture of the death and destruction was surfacing as rescue teams supported by the armed forces sifted through the debris and assisted victims.

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the imperial ruler of this oil-rich Persian Gulf nation, ordered all out efforts to alleviate the suffering.

An airlift was set up as giant C-130 military transport planes brought in medical personnel and aid in the form of food, blankets and temporary housing facilities.

Emmoussa Farah called on her countrymen to contribute money and supplies to assist those who have "suffered a catastrophic and heartbreaking tragedy." She flew to the quake region yesterday.

Gaddafi seen by German doctors

RONN (UPI). — A Wiesbaden hotel yesterday confirmed reports that Libyan head of state Muammar Gaddafi slipped secretly into West Germany last week for medical treatment.

The hotel adjoins Wiesbaden's well-known "Mayo Clinic," the German version of the famous American clinic where the world's rich are treated for serious illnesses, where Gaddafi underwent a three-day medical examination following his arrival last Tuesday.

Spokesmen for the clinic and for local security authorities refused to say whether Gaddafi came for a routine check-up or for examination for a specific health problem.

The Libyan leader flew home on Sunday in a private jet from Frankfurt's Rhein-Main airport.

AEGEAN — Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministry officials yesterday began two days of talks at the Greek Foreign Ministry on their dispute over national rights related to the Aegean Sea.

Vorster decision to resign may be announced today

PRETORIA (Reuters). — Ailing Premier John Vorster arrived in Pretoria yesterday for a cabinet meeting at which he was expected to announce whether he would resign after 12 years in office.

The 62-year-old South African leader was greeted by cabinet colleagues on his return from Cape Town, where he spent eight days in hospital and 10 days convalescing from exhaustion and bronchitis. He looked hunched and drawn.

Informed sources in the ruling National Party said Vorster had indicated he would tell the cabinet today whether he felt able to go on.

Vorster apparently suffers from diabetes and low blood pressure and risks a major health setback if he continues in politics.

One alternative could be for him to take over the largely ceremonial and vacant presidency. But under a proposed new constitution envisaged for the early 1980s, the state president will in future assume an all-powerful executive role.

A change of prime minister would almost certainly result in an ultimate change of direction for a government beset by enemies abroad and at home because of its race policies.

Prime contender to succeed Vorster should he step down is Defence Minister Pieter Botha, also 62, who in recent months has taken an increasingly hawkish stance. The most senior member of Vorster's cabinet, Botha is said to have been the main instigator of South Africa's ill-fated war of 1975-76, and later to have ordered strikes against guerrilla bases in Angola and Zambia.

He advocates a tougher military posture by South Africa and equally strong action to quell internal unrest against the apartheid policy, in which he is a staunch believer.

Two other Bothas are also in the running. They are Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha, 48, and Stephanus (Fanie) Botha, 56, minister of labour and mines.

Nicaragua troops mopping up rebel resistance in Esteli

MANAGUA (AP). — National Guard troops continued to attack Esteli from two directions yesterday, mopping up the last pockets of resistance despite hard fighting by Sandinista guerrillas.

The troops were reported to be entering Esteli from the north and south along the Pan American highway. Newsmen were stopped at a National Guard checkpoint 5 km. outside town and not allowed to enter.

There were reports of continued sniper fire from Chinandega, which the National Guard said it recaptured from rebel hands on Sunday. There were also reports of occasional guerrilla mortar fire on Penas Blancas in the south, but no heavy guerrilla attack.

Guerrillas withdrew from the Penas Blancas area into Costa Rica on Sunday after fighting for nine hours in a futile attempt to capture the key border outpost.

In Managua, streets had very little traffic. The central market, normally a very busy early-morning shopping area, was hardly crowded. Piles of refuse lay in the dirt market streets where dogs scavenged.

There was scattered shooting in the capital during the night. Residents of working-class neighbourhoods, thrown up after the 1972 earthquakes wiped out downtown Managua, said they heard contact bombs explode during the overnight curfew.

In Leon, where the guard seized control on Saturday, witnesses reported summary executions of suspected snipers rounded up in house-to-house searches. Entire blocks of the city were destroyed during the battle. Carlos Gutierrez, an anti-Somoza leader in Costa Rica, said "There was a real massacre in Leon."

Businessmen, meanwhile, announced their determination to continue a strike they started almost four weeks ago in an effort to force President Anastasio Somoza to resign.

Sabra Liqueur makes the celebration.

A gift of Sabra. A pleasure for you. A delight for your friends.

الأحفنان يبدأ مع شروبات سابرا



'... and see thou the good of Jerusalem'



Hadassah 64th National Convention September 19-25, 1978



YITZHAK NAVON
President of the State of Israel

**"Few Words,
Many Deeds"**

To the sixty-fourth National Convention of Hadassah. For the people of Israel I greet the thousands of Hadassah leaders convening in Jerusalem. Your enterprise and energy are legendary, and the medical and social institutions you have established over the last six decades are foundation stones in the structure of Israel. Few words and many deeds — this is the essence of Hadassah, and in this it should serve as a model for many others.

Now after sixty-three National Conventions in the United States you are holding the sixty-fourth in Israel, a first step for many of you, we hope, towards even closer identification with the land through aliya. May this 1978 convention be a landmark in Hadassah's life and in the lives of many of its members.



JIMMY CARTER
President of U.S.A.

**White House
Greetings**

The presence in Jerusalem of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, is proof of the strong ties between the United States and Israel, and of the spirit and principles which have enriched both our countries.

Israel and the United States have shared the experience of building a nation from a dream. We both have a permanent commitment to the ideals of liberty and justice and to the betterment of the lives of all people. We share a friendship that is unique and one which will endure. In the name of this friendship, I salute you today for the exemplary work that you are doing in modern health care, education and land development. I look forward to the day when peace will make it possible for the people of Israel and of our own nation to dedicate all their genius and their resources to improving the quality of life in our societies.

In this spirit I send my best wishes to you on the occasion of your sixty-fourth annual convention.



MENAHEM BEGIN
Prime Minister
The State of Israel

Welcome

I am pleased to extend a heartfelt personal welcome to each of the 3,000 delegates of Hadassah coming to Israel for the Convention this week.

It will, indeed, be a most auspicious occasion, as the women of Hadassah, in their thousands, gather with us.

Hadassah has done great things here, fulfilling in real and practical ways the human vision which inspired its foundation.

Israel's outstanding reputation in the field of medical treatment, care, research and training are due in no small measure to the high standards set and pursued by your exemplary organization.

This is also true in the fields of youth care and education.

Israel takes pride in your presence here.



BERNICE S. TANNENBAUM
National President, Hadassah

Hadassah's role

In Israel, Hadassah means medicine and health care to thousands of people.

In the U.S., Hadassah is known as the nation's largest women's volunteer organization. But these are all only parts of the whole. Hadassah is, also, the largest Zionist organization in the world, and the largest American Jewish organization in America. Surveys have revealed that the Hadassah Magazine, which reaches the households of over 360,000 members, is read by close to two million people.

Hadassah is, therefore, a force on the American and the Zionist scene by virtue of its size; its disciplined, informed and involved membership; and the philanthropic foundations of its health, education and land reclamation work which makes the difference between a philanthropy and a movement.

From the national president of Hadassah to the president of the smallest group in an isolated community, we are all full-time, unpaid "professional volunteers." Hadassah volunteerism is the backbone of citizen responsibility in a participating democracy. Women trained in Hadassah are frequently co-opted for leadership roles both in the Jewish and the general community.

Founded on February 24, 1912 by Henrietta Szold, it is at once a traditional organization where generations within a family work together to fulfill ongoing commitments, and it is a progressive organization prepared to innovate and to change direction as needed.

In the U.S. we consider ourselves goodwill ambassadors between the Israeli and American people. During this convention we hope that you will look upon us as American ambassadors of goodwill to the people of Israel.



ROSE GOLDMAN
Convention Chairman

**"Convention
without walls"**

This, Hadassah's first convention in Israel, is different from any we have had in our 66-year history.

In the past, this annual gathering has always been a working convention, where for four days delegates met in one convention centre. They attended plenary sessions and workshops, set policy, determined challenging new goals for membership and fundraising, and explored new techniques for achieving those goals.

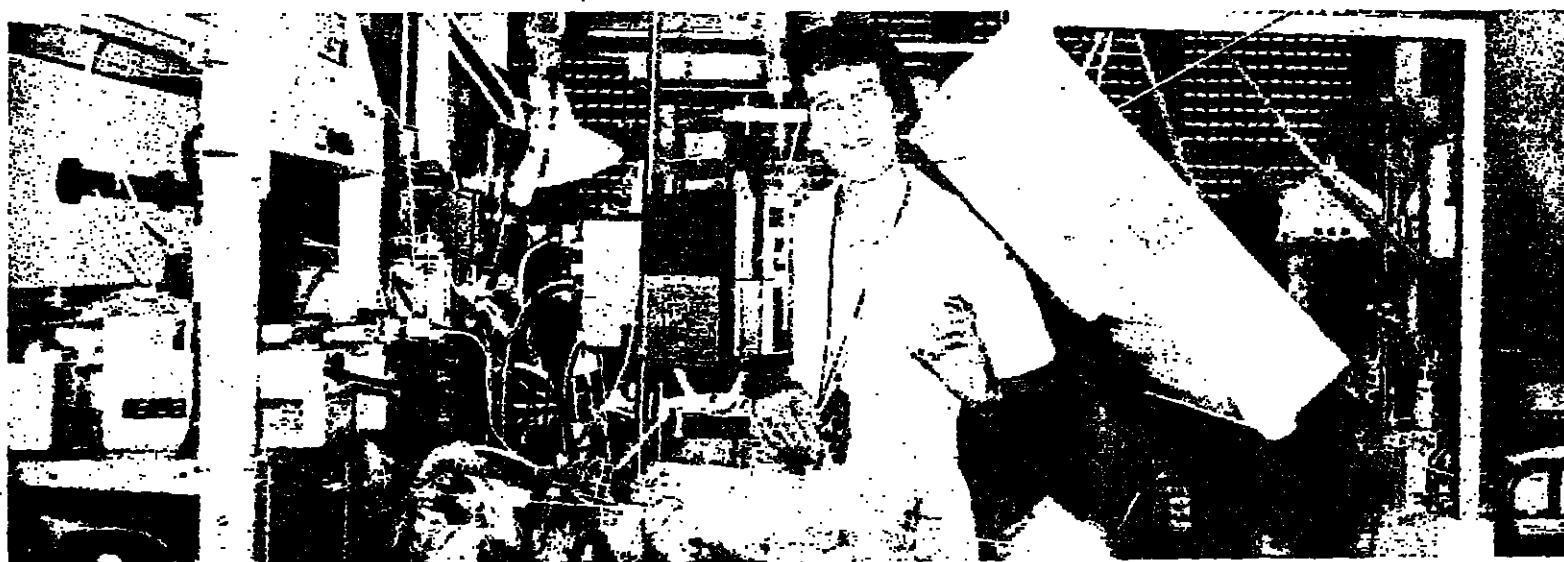
This 1978 convention in Israel is different. It is a "Convention without Walls." All Israel is the Convention Centre, and the people of Israel are an integral element in what we hope will be an exciting personal adventure for all.

Over 3,000 participants will travel the country — meet and be inspired by Israel's leadership and its people — see at first hand Israel's development and Hadassah's health, education and land-reclamation projects which their gifts of mind, effort and purse have made possible.

And over and beyond that — as Americans dedicated to the Zionist ideal, we look to this convention to deepen our sense of identification with Israel and with the Jewish people — even as the people-to-people experience must add new dimensions of understanding and friendship to a relationship which shares so much history.

Among those who have worked closely with me are: in the U.S. — my co-chairman, Rose Popkin; the Tourism chairman, Rosalie Schechter, and in Israel — Marian Lewin-Epstein, chairman Hadassah Council in Israel; Convention chairman, Ora Gitten and her co-chairman, Sylvia Neulander and Anushka Freiman, Tourism — together with a hard-working devoted committee on both sides of the ocean.

(Below) Hadassah regional neonatal unit cares for newborns under a kilo at birth.



CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

September 17 — 21			
"66 YEARS OF HADASSAH" — Photo History Binyanei Ha'ooma — Public invited			
Sept. 17	1.00 p.m. — 7.00 p.m.	Sept. 19	8.45 a.m. — 2.00 p.m.
Sept. 18	8.30 a.m. — 7.00 p.m.		7.30 p.m. — 8.45 p.m.
		Sept. 21	7.30 a.m. — 8.30 a.m.
September 19			
	3.30 p.m. — 5.30 p.m.	Reception by MAYOR TEDDY KOLLEK	
	8.45 p.m.	Israel Museum	
Opening Plenary — Binyanei Ha'ooma			
Speakers: PRESIDENT YITZHAK NAVON			
Bernice S. Tannenbaum, President, Hadassah			
"We Always Dwell in Jerusalem" — multi-media programme			
September 20			
	5.00 p.m.	MASADA, sound and light programmes	
Speaker: HON. YIGAL YADIN			
September 21			
	8.30 a.m.	HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION PLENARY	
Binyanei Ha'ooma			
Rose E. Matzkin, HMO Chairman, Presiding			
Presentation of Henrietta Szold Award			
The Doctors Report — Panel Discussion, moderator:			
Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director-General, HMO			
	5.00 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.	DEDICATION CEREMONY OF "TREE OF LIFE"	
at Hadassah University Hospital, Mt. Scopus			
	9.00 p.m.	Human Rights Plenary — Binyanei Ha'ooma	
SAMUEL LEWIS, U.S. Ambassador to Israel			
Bernice S. Tannenbaum			
Soviet Jewish Spokesman			
September 22			
	8.45 p.m.	Oneig Shabbat Programmes in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv	
Hotels: "STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISRAEL" — Panel			
discussion organized by Ora Namir, Chairman, Knesset			
Committee on Status of Women			
Rachel Frykes, President, Israel Midwives Association,			
and Ruth Gruber, journalist and author			
September 24			
	8.00 p.m.	MUSICAL GALA — Caesarea Amphitheatre	
Speaker: Charlotte Jacobson, Chairman; World Zionist			
Organization, American Section			
September 25			
	4.00 p.m.	REUNION of Hadassah, Junior Hadassah and Young	
Judean members now living in Israel,			
Tel Aviv Museum			
Host: MAYOR SHLOMO LAHAT			
For invitations contact Hadassah Council in Israel —			
(02)231411			
Closing Plenary			
	9.00 p.m.	GOLDA MEIR, former Prime Minister of Israel	
Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv			

Practical Zionism — The Dream and the Deed

The Hadassah Medical Organization, the educational complex in Jerusalem comprising the Hadassah Vocational Guidance Institute, Seligsberg — Brandeis Comprehensive High School, and Hadassah Community College; Youth Aliya villages and all-day centres; and land reclamation projects in Israel are a testimony of our 66 years of service.

But Hadassah is not just a philanthropic institution. It is, above all, a Zionist movement, whose projects and services may change to meet the needs of Israel and of the American-Jewish community, but whose Zionist philosophy is the constant generating force behind whatever it does.

Henrietta Szold, the Woman of Valour who founded Hadassah and later became the first director of Youth Aliya, said that Hadassah's goal was to promote practical Zionism combining the dream and the deed. The members of Hadassah and its youth organization, Hashachar, the largest Zionist youth movement in the U.S., have been ever faithful to Miss Szold's principle.



Handwritten signature or text.

MANAGUA. — After weeks of disagreement and indecision, the disparate sectors of Nicaragua's political opposition, including spokesmen for guerrilla leaders, have announced that they have consolidated and cleared the way for a democratic provisional government to replace President Anastasio Somoza.

While it is still unclear if and when Somoza will give in to its demands for his resignation, the opposition took the long-argued and delayed step last Thursday of appointing a three-man commission with authority to speak for all its factions.

These range from traditionally conservative politicians and millionaire industrialists to the guerrilla Sandinista Liberation Front.

Somoza has denied their disparity, saying he could not negotiate with his opponents because he did not know who they were.

At the same time, other governments that have privately and publicly supported the call for Somoza's departure had begun to despair of any cohesive democratic leadership to take his place.

The new commission is empowered to negotiate a cease-fire in the bloody nationwide fighting and to link the opposition to a mediation effort by an outside government.

Governments envisaged for such an effort, according to Sergio Ramirez, a 38-year-old attorney and author who is one of the three, include Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Colombia or the Dominican Republic. Some of those governments already have offered to mediate, Ramirez said, and cables are being sent to the others.

The U.S. will not be asked, Ramirez said, because "We prefer Latin American countries." The Somoza government has not responded to outside calls for mediation thus far.

Other members of the three-man group are opposition leaders Rafael Cordova Rivas, 54, and Alfonso Robelo, a 38-year-old industrialist.

A cease-fire, Ramirez said, is the commission's most immediate task. "Hundreds of people are being killed," he said, and "entire cities are being wiped off the map."

SOME OPPOSITION leaders also see the three as probable members of a future provisional government.

Negotiating a future for Nicaragua

By KAREN DEYOUNG/Washington Post News Service

While Ramirez said the opposition coalition is willing to negotiate a cease-fire with government representatives, it will not deal directly with Somoza and any acceptable solution to the crisis must include his resignation.

The consolidation announcement came as fighting between civilian rebels and guerrillas and Somoza's national guard escalated in cities throughout the country and the opposition's political leadership began to appear less and less in control of the situation.

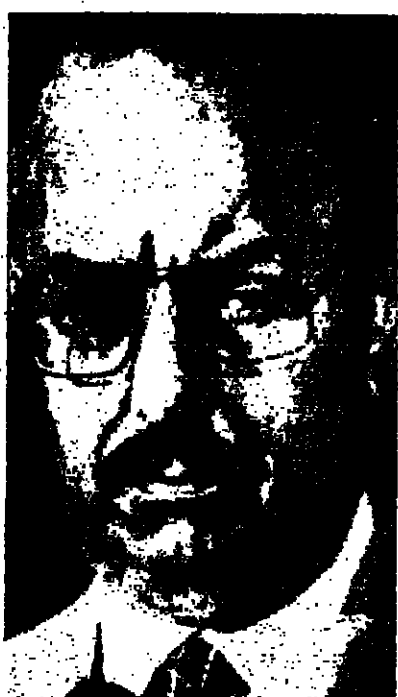
While 15 leading civic and political opposition groups several months ago organized under the umbrella board opposition front, the front itself has had no clear leaders and has seemed primarily a forum for disagreement and indecision.

Among its membership are three factions of the traditional opposition Conservative Party, a recently formed liberal businessmen's party called the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), a liberal splinter from the Conservative Party called UDEL, and a dozen more civic, political and business groups.

The board opposition front also includes the group of 12, a collection of priests, prominent professionals and industrialists who joined last year to oppose Somoza and call for support for the guerrillas.

Each group has had its own plan for a post-Somoza government and its own idea of who the leaders of such a government should be.

Several weeks ago, the long-bickering Conservative Party factions reached an accord for unity. Their plan for a new government calls for the election of a new president from party members within the 100-member congress, in which they — as the only legal opposition party — are in the minority to Somoza's Liberal Party.



President Somoza — where is the opposition?

That president would serve until scheduled elections in 1980.

THE CONSERVATIVE Party has insisted that its plan falls within the provisions of the Nicaraguan constitution for replacement of the president, and would thus preserve the country's legal infrastructure. But other groups in the board opposition front have opposed the replacement provisions.

The others, including the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and UDEL, have argued that neither the people nor the Sandinistas will accept a new government drawn

from the ranks of the old parties, even from members of the legal opposition.

"Our optimum solution," said one front member, "is the appointment of a provisional civilian council." Ideally a combination of leaders from various front groups, "that would rewrite the constitution and hold elections within three years."

The provisional government council now seems the most viable option for a new government, with the three newly appointed commission members the most likely candidates.

Cordova Rivas is an attorney who heads UDEL. While some of the younger opposition leaders think he lacks polish, he is an expansive populist who is well known and respected in the countryside.

ROBELO, an engineer and vegetable oil producer who began the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement last summer, is little known outside Managua business and political circles. But he is a likable and shrewd strategist who is highly thought of by the U.S. embassy here and in the State Department.

Ramirez is a member of the group of 12. Of the potential future leaders, he is considered closest to the Sandinistas.

Other possibilities within the conservative party include Eduardo Chamorro Corniel and Rene Sandino Arguelli, both anti-Somoza Conservatives, and Julio Molina, a congressman who is a reformist renegade within the party.

Key to the popular acceptance of any new government is the support and participation of the Sandinista guerrillas.

"We can't deny that the sympathy of the people is now with the Sandinistas," said the congressman. "Not necessarily with a political philosophy, but with them as defenders of national sovereignty."

A flood of Sandinista communiques over the past week apparently has been intended to demonstrate the degree of unity within the guerrillas' own previously faction-ridden ranks and to calm fears that they plan a Marxist takeover.

Last weekend, the guerrillas called on their supporters to organize in support of a provisional government and named the group 12 as their delegates in discussions with other opposition groups.

Painting a new image of Mao

BY JAY MATHEWS
Washington Post News Service

HONGKONG. — When the powerful Chinese general was called to Mao Tse-tung's vacation home in Hangchow that summer of 1965, he found the Chairman worried and preoccupied.

"What's to be done if revisionism emerges in the central authorities?" Mao asked. The general said he'd march on Peking to stop it.

The chairman smiled. "That will be too late," he said.

Exactly two years after Mao's death, and a decade after his last great effort to leave his philosophical stamp on China, it does seem too late to save some of the ideas the great revolutionary held dear.

But Mao's legend remains, whitened and twisted to suit his more practical-minded successors, but still unblemished by the sort of indignities heaped on other deceased revolutionaries like Stalin, Cromwell and Robespierre. Mao's thought, in its many contradictory forms, is still cited. It lends legitimacy to, but may create future trouble for, a new, intensely competitive post-Mao society that has gone against the grain of some of the Chairman's strong egalitarian notions.

Since the lightning purges that closely followed Mao's death on September 9, 1976, only the late Chairman's more pragmatic disciples are left in power to celebrate him. In a lengthy reminiscence released last weekend by the official New China News Agency, Canton commander Hsu Shih-yu, the general who saw the chairman in 1965, paints a picture of Mao the moderate.

Echoing other recent official accounts of Mao's life, Hsu focuses on those moments when Mao was cleaning up the mess created by one or another of his social and political experiments. At those times Mao assumed a cautious outlook and relied most strongly on the advice and support of party chiefs who had not thought much of his experiments.

THIS IS a clever, selective way to use the rich Maoist archive.

The new Chinese government, committed to building a modern economy and army, simply has no time for Mao's more radical notions such as eliminating the privileges of the educated elite or turning factory administration over to ordinary workers.

But to Chinese who committed themselves to those experiments and who remember Mao's support for them, the new image of Mao must seem a sham.

The frequent, sometimes tortuous analyses of Mao's thought carried in the official press these days indicate that a debate of sorts is still going on



(UPI)

between Mao admirers who emphasize different parts of his voluminous writings. While Mao remains in high repute, those who favour his more radical sayings may have a chance of using his words to regain power someday. But that day seems far off.

A commentator in the official army newspaper recently argued that all ideas, even Mao's, have to be discarded when they don't work out in practice. He admitted that some people challenge his view, and ask "if practice is put in the first place and regarded as the sole criterion for testing the truth, then where are you putting Mao Tse-tung thought and Chairman Mao's utterances?" The commentator threw another Mao quote back at his critics: "The only yardstick of the truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people."

This is the usual refrain of any debater faced with damaging quotes from a respected authority. The great man's words must be put in context. Thus today's leaders of China vehemently attack the Little Red Book of Mao thoughts that was everywhere in the late 1960s, when Mao launched his great Cultural Revolution. The little book is blamed on former Defence Minister Lin Biao, who said: "Every sentence Chairman Mao says is truth and carries as much weight as ten thousand ordinary sentences."

Lin died in 1971 after an alleged attempt to overthrow Mao, so his case is a convenient foil to use against those who quote Mao too much.

When Mao's thought "is split and fragmented into separate phrases and sentences which are not related to each other," the official "People's Daily" said last week, "it is no longer science correctly reflecting the laws of development of the objec-

tive world and is therefore no longer truth."

IT IS UNCLEAR how far the current leadership is prepared to go in using Mao against himself. One recent article praised a play that was once seen as supporting Mao's arch-foe, former president Liu Shao-chi, and Liu's wife Wang Kuang-mei. The article suggested to some foreign analysts that even Liu's reputation — he is rumoured to have died — might be restored.

Old Mao quotes complimenting Liu might be found. But it seems too early to go this far in rewriting Mao. Peking's leaders appear just to want a respite from Mao's myth of infallibility, and a chance to work out their own policies without fighting his ghost.

To aid this effort they released in July the text of a 1962 speech in which Mao confessed his own errors in running the country and spoke out for "collective leadership, not arbitrary decisions by the First Secretary alone. ... It often happens when I say something, regardless of whether it is correct or incorrect, if the others don't agree, I must accede to their opinion because they are the majority."

ON A BOAT trip in the Kwangsi regional capital of Nanning this summer, one young party member tried to explain to me how he could both respect Mao, and support the new leaders when they differed with the old chairman.

"Everything Chairman Mao decided was correct," the young man said, "putting the sentence carefully in the best sense. 'Chairman Hua is of course now the chairman, but he is not as experienced as Chairman Mao, so you can't expect him to be always correct. So the leadership talks together more, and decides things collectively.'"

Third World migrants seeks their fortunes abroad

Going, going gone for the the good life

By GWYNNE DYER/Special to The Jerusalem Post

world. The main direction of migration is still away from hard times and dangerous places, and towards wherever the money is. But two things have changed greatly in the past quarter-century. The new immigrants are people moving into drastically different cultures. And they no longer come from the traditional sources of migration, but mainly from the Third World.

True, there were two flows of migration in the last century that fit this new pattern: the emigration from southern China that have created an overseas Chinese community of some 20 million spread through most of the countries of the world, and the movement of Indian indentured labourers into East and South Africa and the West Indies. But those were exceptions.

THE GREAT BULK of long-distance migration for the four centuries before 1950 was outwards from Europe, into the defenceless Stone Age world that had been safely isolated until the development of ocean-going ships: the Western

Hemisphere, Southern Africa and Australasia. The technologically primitive peoples who lived there were exterminated or absorbed. Two of the five main races of man, the bushmen and the aborigines, were driven to the brink of extinction.

This kind of migration did not create diversity, it destroyed it. European culture simply took over almost half the surface of the world, creating a "second Europe" overseas now numbering half a billion people. There are perhaps 100 million people of African descent in this "second Europe," mainly in the U.S., the West Indies and Brazil, but slavery wiped out most of their African cultural heritage long ago.

The old pattern of migration simply transplanted whole languages and cultures of the seaward-facing nations of Europe, above all English, Spanish and Portuguese, but the new pattern is far more complex. The other peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere are following the Europeans into the newly settled lands — and into Europe itself.

In the past 20 years, about 10 million people from the "Third World" have migrated to northern Europe. Half the children in some West Berlin schools are Turkish, and whole areas of Paris are predominantly Algerian and West African. Fifteen per cent of the children in inner London schools come from families who have arrived since 1958 from the West Indies, Cyprus, the Indian subcontinent or Hong Kong.

The number of illegal immigrants in the U.S. — almost all from the Third World — has been estimated as high as 8 million. Even South Africa has to cope with a constant flow of illegal immigrants from neighbouring black-ruled countries,

lured by the much higher wages there.

WHICH PEOPLE go where is usually determined by proximity (Mexicans to the U.S.) or by ties of former empires. In my neighbourhood of central London, for example, a largely Irish population is gradually being supplanted by Greek and Turkish Cypriots, plus smaller numbers of Jamaicans, Pakistanis and Yemeni Arabs. For that matter I come from Newfoundland, which until recently had one of the highest emigration rates in the world.

This new wave of emigration is not a mass movement like the old one. It consists mainly of trained people with marketable skills, or of unskilled people from specific villages, small regions or minority communities.

You will find villages in Gujarat state in India, or in the Sylhet district of Bangladesh, where practically everybody has a relative in England, and other whole regions where almost nobody has emigrated. Well over half of the numerous Japanese immigrants in Brazil are Burekumin, the hereditary "untouchable" caste who are shunned by the rest of Japanese society.

The new pattern of migration, unlike the old, will never impose a new and uniform culture on the host countries. The numbers are too small for that, and already immigration barriers are being tightened everywhere against this spontaneous movement of people.

Despite the difficulties of adjustment in some countries to the sudden arrival of big immigrant communities of very different cultures, it is on balance a good thing. A cultural mosaic, like one made of many-coloured stones, is much more interesting to live with, more lively and creative, than a blank wall of uniformity.

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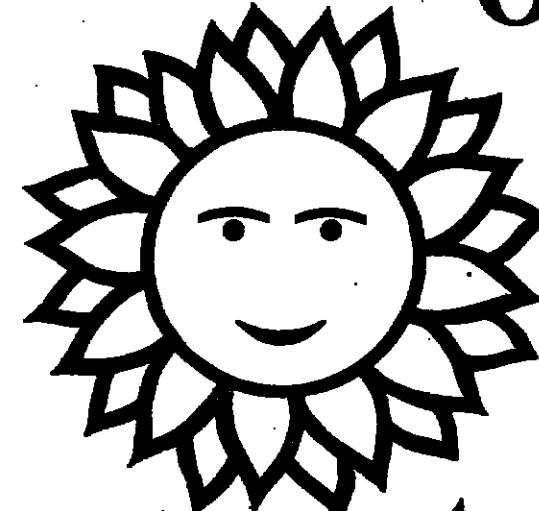
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In a Bavarian village like this one, the Nazis set up a maternity home for the offspring of their experiment in breeding an SS elite.

'THE FUEHRER'S CHILDREN'

THE BIRTH of the "test tube" baby in Britain has stirred memories in West Germany of Nazi experiments with human breeding before and during World War II.

About 2,800 children born at a Nazi maternity home in the Bavarian village of Steinhilber in that time were the offspring of Adolf Hitler's elective-breeding experiments.

They were known as the "Fuehrer's Children" because they were born and reared within a selective SS society called Lebensborn, which means "wellspring of life," and were dedicated to the expansion of the "Aryan" race.

The progeny of "racially pure" SS officers and pedigreed women were destined to become the second generation of rulers of Hitler's empire. There have been no comprehensive studies on how they have fared since 1945.

While some were the children of SS officers and their wives, birth certificates show 90 per cent of those born in the clinic here were illegitimate, many of them products of liaisons in an SS bordello 35 kms. to the west in Munich.

SS chief Heinrich Himmler established Lebensborn to propagate the Germanic race and encourage SS members to increase their families. He was distressed by Germany's low birth rate because, with a war looming, Nazi German expansion depended on a large population to conquer territory and colonies.

Himmler wanted to breed the SS into a biological elite. He believed that not only physical attributes but also character traits such as loyalty and courage could be biologically transmitted.

"Privately I let it be known that any unmarried woman who was alone in the world and longed for a child might turn to Lebensborn with perfect confidence," Himmler told his physician, Felix Kersten, in 1943.

"I've given such women the opportunity to have a child. The woman receives assistance, has the happy experience of being a mother...while the state receives a valuable addition to the nation," Kersten's memoirs quote Himmler as saying. "You can imagine we only employ reliable and racially pure men as conception assistants."

Most of the mothers were Germans. Other women with appropriate features and ancestry were recruited from Nazi-occupied Western Europe, Scandinavia and the Balkans. Fifteen maternity homes were scattered over the Nazi Reich, including France, Norway, Poland and Austria.

"THE WOMEN were sent to the Lebensborn clinic here three months after becoming pregnant, and they got the best possible medical care," Steinhilbering Mayor Karl Stabernak, 53, said in an interview with the Associated Press.

"After giving birth, they stayed on for three months and then went away. Only a few took their babies with them after the war," he said. "Most were afraid to go back home with a Lebensborn baby."

Most Lebensborn children were raised by SS foster families. Over 300 abandoned children, ranging from infants to four-year-olds, and a few mothers and preg-

By DAVID MINTHORN
The Associated Press

nant women, were found in the home by U.S. troops who arrived on May 6, 1945. Most of the mothers and officials had fled.

"The U.S. Army took care of these babies, and many were later adopted by Americans," Stabernak said.

Special care was given the infants, Stabernak said. The records showed only 40 of the 2,800 died at the clinic in 11 years - 30 in the last few months of the war.

Even today the U.S. has an infant mortality rate of 18.1 per 1,000 births, and West Germany a rate of 21.1 per 1,000.

Lebensborn officials testified at the Nuremberg war crimes trials that altogether 12,000 children were born at the clinics, half of them illegitimate.

It has been difficult to trace the Lebensborn children because many records were lost or destroyed and foster parents often concealed their adoptive children's identity.

At Steinhilber, which had its own registry office separate from the village's, the records of the births between 1934 and 1945 are kept in seven bound volumes.

The child's family name is invariably given as that of the mother, and the mother's home usually listed as the street address of a former SS officers club in Munich.

"Thank God we got these records before they were destroyed at the end of the war," Mayor Stabernak said. "We have to deal with lots of inquiries from persons born at that clinic."

"IN THOSE DAYS it was still a dishonour for a woman to have an illegitimate child, although nowadays hardly anyone cares," the gray-haired, bespectacled mayor said.

Stabernak said the Nazis took over the gray stone building on the edge of the village in 1934 and added a three-story clinic annex in 1938.

After the war the buildings became a Roman Catholic home for retarded youths.

"Terrible the way they treated those children," said an elderly nun in a gray habit, showing a reporter through the buildings. "Those babies were disciplined like little soldiers. They were taught to keep their eyes straight ahead."

The former delivery room, tiled in gray and green, now serves as a workshop for manufacturing electrical circuits.

Himmler required all high-ranking SS officers to join Lebensborn, where their wives could get maternity care and large families were promised financial assistance.

Steinhilbering was the first Lebensborn clinic. Racial requirements initially were so stringent that by 1938 only 688 mothers were accepted at the growing system of clinics - only 40 per cent of the applicants.

Although Himmler foresaw the real task of Lebensborn coming after Nazi Germany had won the war, as early as May 8, 1942 he ordered the Lebensborn chief, SS Col. Max Sollmann, to expand the head-

quarters in Munich "in view of the fact that about 400,000 women won't be able to get a man because of the war and its dead."

IN 1943 HIMMLER ordered that women pregnant by German troops were to be seized and racially examined by SS doctors. If both the soldier and the foreign woman received racial certification, the woman was forcibly sent to a Lebensborn home to have the child, after which the baby was taken away and placed in an SS foster home.

Another shocking aspect of the Nazi eugenics scheme involved the kidnapping of biologically valuable children from Eastern and Southeastern Europe and placement with SS foster families in Germany.

As many as 200,000 Polish children are believed to have been brought to Germany in this way, with their backgrounds so obscured that only 30,000 to 40,000 were identified after the war, Polish authorities said.

Lebensborn chiefs tried at Nuremberg described the system as strictly welfare to care for war orphans. The prosecution was unable to link them to kidnappings. They were convicted of a lesser charge of belonging to a criminal organization.

Swede who saved 25,000 Jews missing since 1945

Wiesenthal probes mystery of diplomat's fate

By SUE MASTERMAN and ANTON KOENE
Observer Foreign News Service

NAZI-HUNTER Simon Wiesenthal has appealed to the Swedish Olympic Committee to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games if the Soviet Union refuses to reveal the truth about what happened at the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who has been missing since 1945.

Wallenberg, who rescued more than 25,000 Hungarian Jews from deportation to the gas chambers, may still be alive, it is thought, in a Russian psychiatric prison.

Raoul Wallenberg, then 31, was sent by the neutral Swedish government in June 1944 to Budapest as First Secretary at the Embassy after the Allies had appealed to Sweden to help save the Hungarian Jews. The Nazis had begun the systematic deportation of the country's 700,000 Jews in the spring of that year and by the time Wallenberg arrived there were only 200,000 left.

Wallenberg, plucked 4,500 Jews from the ghettos and put them in housing which he, a banker's son, bought up. He and his fellow diplomats smuggled thousands of Swedish passports to Jews en route to the gas chambers, then waited at the Hungarian border to demand their release.

In January 1945 the Soviet troops reached Budapest. Wallenberg asked permission to travel to see Marshal Malinowski in Debrecen, to request food supplies for the Jews under his protection. He was allocated a car and an escort. He failed to return. Later information suggests that he was arrested by the Russians as a suspected spy and, like many others, deported to a Russian prison camp.

ONCE THE MISTAKE was discovered and a diplomatic incident threatened, it is believed, the Soviet bureaucracy started to organize a cover-up. Twenty official requests by the Swedish government for information were ignored, until during Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Sweden in 1956 he was presented with a million signatures demanding an answer.

Three months later that answer was delivered. A man named Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in Lubianka jail in July 1947, it said. The body had been cremated. The Soviet government apologized to the family for the delay in informing them.

There it might have rested, had not witness after witness emerging from Soviet prison camps claimed to have contact with Wallenberg. An Austrian doctor named Meiser, whose release from the Soviet Union was engineered by the late Queen Elisabeth of Belgium and who managed to smuggle his records out with him, produced concrete evidence that he had examined Raoul Wallenberg in the Chalmers-Ju labour camp in Siberia in 1948, and had talked to him about his case.

A German, Hendrich Winther von Schwab, has testified that during his imprisonment in 1952 in an isolation camp for political prisoners in Vershne-Uralsk, the prisoner in the next cell informed him, by knocking on the wall, that he was a Swedish diplomat called Wallenberg who had been captured in Budapest in 1945.

An Austrian named Schoggl testified that he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in the notorious Vladimir jail early in 1955, and that Wallenberg had appealed to him to organize diplomatic pressure for his release. Schoggl was warned by the Soviet authorities when he was freed not to talk about the Swede he had met.

Other witnesses testify to contact with Wallenberg in the isolation barracks on Wrangel's Island, a place where "dead" prisoners are often sent, and in 1966 and 1967 in Zavidovo camp not far from Irkutsk. The frequent movement of political prisoners is part of Soviet prison policy.

In 1961, a well-known Swedish professor, Dr. Nanna Svartz, was told during a medical conference in Moscow by a Russian colleague, Prof. Alexander Myasnikov, that Wallenberg was in a psychiatric prison near Moscow. Yet again, the



Raoul Wallenberg, whom Moscow says died of a heart attack in 1947, but ex-inmates from Soviet camps say he was still alive in 1967.

Soviet officials denied all knowledge of him. When Svartz was allowed to return to Moscow in 1964 it was for a confrontation with Myasnikov who denied ever having referred to Wallenberg. A few months later, Myasnikov died.

SIMON WIESENTHAL has been involved in the search for Wallenberg since 1970, when Wallenberg's mother, now 84, appealed to him for help. "This man did so much for the Jewish people that we are bound to do all we can to help him," Wiesenthal says from his Vienna office.

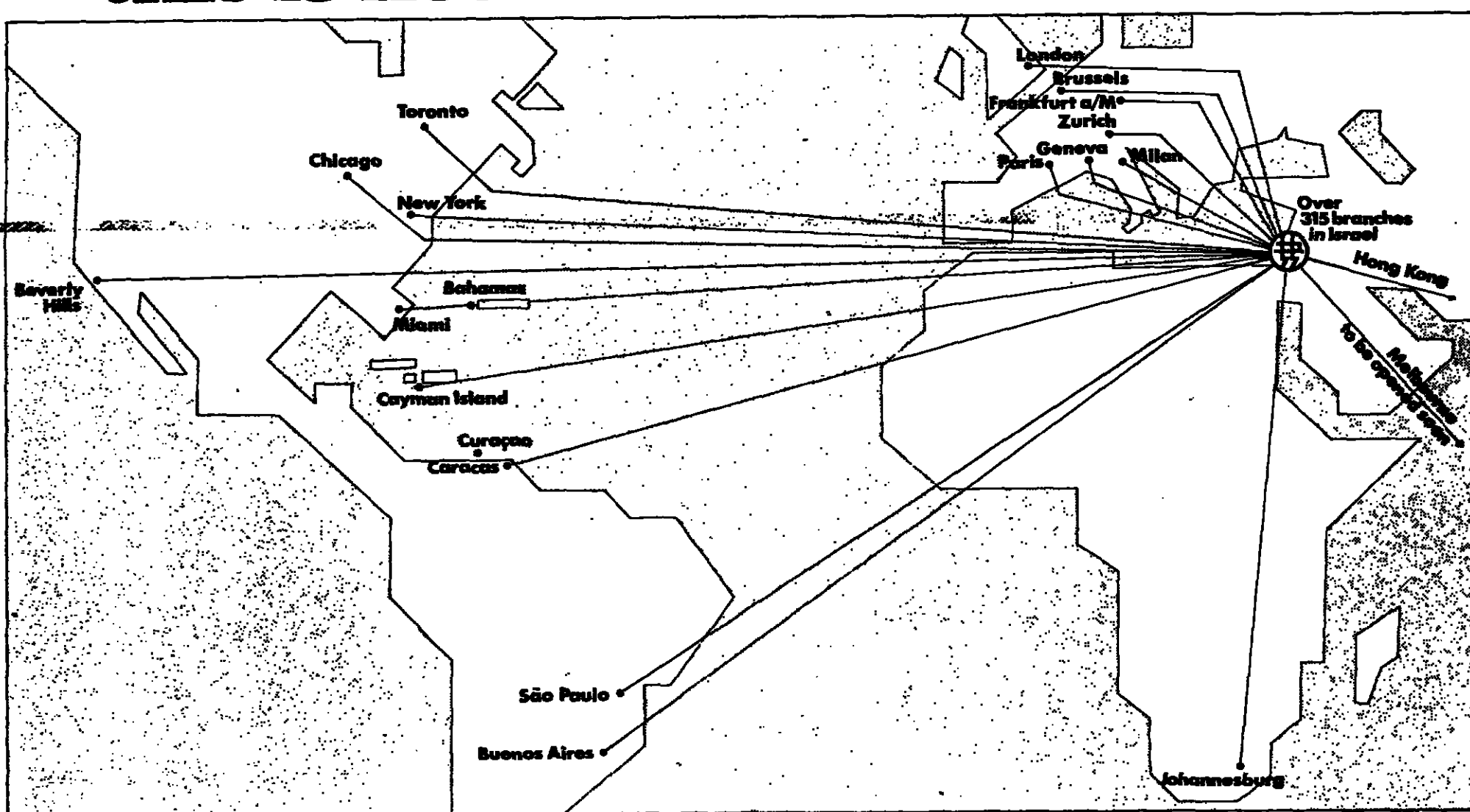
Wallenberg would now be 64, and

probably in poor health. "So long as we have no evidence that he is dead, we must assume that he can be alive," says Wiesenthal.

"We appeal to the Soviet Union to tell us the truth about what happened to him. If they made a mistake, let them admit it. They have everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by clearing up this matter for once and for all."

For the man who tracked down Nazi war criminals like Adolf Eichmann and brought them to justice, it is a matter of honour to solve the mystery of what happened to the Swede to whom 25,000 Jews owe their lives.

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The shift from Schenker to Schenker in the World Zionist Organization's department of organization has brought about a few visible changes. The chairman's office has been furnished — with floral-print chair covers, a Nahum Gutman watercolour on the wall and an indoor garden of house plants.

Time will tell whether substantive changes will appear in the department, which was run for years by Mapam representative Avraham Schenker and is now headed by Faye Schenker, of the non-party Confederation of United Zionists.

Mrs. Schenker dismisses charges that Schenker's political viewpoints affected his department's work. "I was president of the American Zionist Federation and worked with him for years," she says. "I never found that his party beliefs influenced his department. He did a good job."

She really inherited half of Schenker's realm, since the information department, which was attached to organization, was split off and given to Eli Eyal of the Democratic Movement (then DMC). "It'll take a while for us to divide up responsibilities between the departments," she notes.

Separating the department into two pieces, she adds, "certainly provided another portfolio for a new Executive member, but that wasn't the original reason for separation. Information is a very big job."

ANOTHER bit of her department's responsibilities was sliced off and handed to Schenker a few weeks ago, when a new department "for development and services" was established for the veteran Zionist Executive member.

Schenker, who went without a portfolio for months, became responsible for "contacts with Diaspora organizations that have not yet joined the Zionist movement" (which was, up to then, part of the organization department's job), as well as the Bialik Institute, the World Hebrew Union and the Weismann Institute for Zionist Studies.

"His new department is made up of bits and pieces that weren't given much priority before," Mrs. Schenker explains, without a hint of bitterness. "Admittedly, they probably wouldn't have made such a department if there weren't someone to sit there, but it wasn't created whimsically."

Mrs. Schenker, the first woman in many years to head a WZO depart-

At WZO organization department

LADY IN THE CHAIR

By JUDY SIEGEL/Jerusalem Post Reporter



Fay Schenker

(Auerbach)

ment, will nevertheless have much to do. "We have to re-instate the Zionist movement to its rightful place," she insists. A committee of re-organization of WZO has set up guidelines for a pilot project involving four Zionist federations abroad (in Great Britain, Italy, Argentina and Uruguay).

"Under the new system," she explains, "there will be direct contact between the department heads in Jerusalem and the federations abroad. WZO emissaries will deal with federations on a regular basis, and the federations (there are 38 such national bodies in the Diaspora) will coordinate Zionist activities in each country."

IN ADDITION, her department will continue to organize seminars for academics and other groups, help federations introduce Israeli trade fairs and promote tourism, and keep in touch with the various Zionist parties abroad.

Mrs. Schenker lists this last task with a sigh, since she is adamantly opposed to the party structure of the

Zionist movement. "My organization, Hadassah, in the Confederation, has always been pleading to get rid of party politics. Possibly, as the new generation comes into the federations, such factional groups will become irrelevant and disappear."

She hesitates when asked to define the term Zionist. "It's a Jew who not only contributes liberally to Jewish education and aliyah, in strengthening the future of the Jewish State. A lot of people are Zionists, but don't call themselves Zionists."

The demand by some of her colleagues in the Zionist Executive, like Raphael Klotowitz and Yosef Shapira, that Zionist leaders in the Diaspora be forced to resign unless they come on aliyah within a specified period of time, is opposed by Mrs. Schenker.

"I can't write a Jew out of the Zionist movement because he doesn't come to Israel. There are personal considerations and problems involved. They might have

old parents or children they can't leave behind."

Asked specifically about Charlotte Jacobson, her colleague in the Confederation and Hadassah who has for years served as Zionist Executive chairman in New York, Mrs. Schenker is adamant. "The Zionist movement in the U.S. would be sorely affected if Charlotte were to leave and come here," she states.

As for Kaiman Sultanik, an Israeli emigrant who is co-chairman of the Confederation, she has a different answer. "He has the right to call himself a Zionist because he has devoted his life to it," she maintains. "But as to whether a yored can really be a Zionist, I can't answer that question. I don't admire any yored, but I can't say that he or she is not a Zionist."

ABSORPTION pains are much easier if the job you're coming to is chairman of a WZO department. Mrs. Schenker was spared many of the bureaucratic tangles by two American olim in her department who showed her the ropes. "I wish every immigrant had such 'big brothers' to help him."

When some of her Hadassah friends heard that she was coming on aliyah last May to become a member of the Executive, "they said they admired my 'courage' for coming. I told them that it wasn't courage. There is nothing I lack here. The only thing you can't get is finely powdered cinnamon," she says with a smile, picking an American-made cinnamon container — a gift from abroad — from her purse.

The daughter of an Orthodox rabbi from Des Moines, Iowa, Faye took an MA in genetics and married a Reform rabbi who served for 10 years in Australia. Her dream of aliyah was not fulfilled in 1949 when the couple returned to the U.S.

"There wasn't anything for a Reform rabbi to do in Israel in those days," in New York she was named to a number of posts in Hadassah, until she eventually became national president.

Like most new olim, her Hebrew, which she first learned in her father's *heder*, is rusty. Nevertheless, she can read the language slowly, and understands more or less what goes on in Executive meetings.

If her past determination is any indication, she will probably be making her view known to the Executive — in Hebrew — before too long.



An old-fashioned New Year greeting card.

Of symbols and sustenance

By SYBIL ZIMMERMAN/Special to The Jerusalem Post

ROSH HASHANA greeting card vendors have set up their stands all over downtown Jerusalem and newspapers are running stories and adverts about which foodstuffs will be reduced (or will have a rise in price). The apple and apple desserts, honey and sweet cakes all continue through to Simhat Torah.

Whereas Ashkenazim are more likely to eat *teiglach* (the hard, doughy honey and nut concoction) and honey cake (*lekach*), Sephardim often use the thin phyllo pastry dough and fill it with nuts, dates and honey.

Hallah, the symbol of life, takes many interesting shapes for a long life or a full year; with a ladder on top — so our prayers may ascend to heaven; with a bird on top — reminiscent of the idea, "As birds hovering so will the Lord of hosts protect Jerusalem;" (Isaiah 31:5); or with a ring on top — symbol of a complete year. These shapes are used for the whole of the holiday period. For the pre-fast Yom Kippur meal, the round and ladder shapes are repeated and sometimes wings are added — because on Yom Kippur people are pure like angels. Again on Succot, the hallah with a ladder on top is used as well as hallah with a key — for the opening of the doors to heaven; and a hand — since judgment passed at Yom Kippur is confirmed by a written verdict on Succot and received by the hand of God.

Fish is another food widely eaten during this season. For Rosh Hashana, Ashkenazim eat gefilte fish and serve the head of the family with the head to remind him that he is always to be at the head. Sephardim do the same but prepare the fish differently.

Eating of pomegranate seeds is said to remind us that God should multiply our credit of good deeds. Many in Israel eat the pomegranate as the first fruit of the year over which one makes the *she-hecheyanu* (prayer of thanksgiving for things when they are enjoyed for the first time). Since the holidays are late this year and pomegranates are already on the market, we may have to find another first fruit.

Carrot *zimmes* is typical Ashkenazi and is served because the colour and shape of the carrot slices symbolize coins, and prosperity. Honey, brown sugar or white sugar added to the *zimmes* represents the idea of sweetness for the new year.

Sephardim follow a Talmudic tradition of eating foods that grow rapidly and are symbols of fertility, abundance and prosperity. Some say there should be ten of these foods, such as pumpkin, fennugreek, leek, beet, dates, spinach, figs and olives. Sephardim also serve various greens as a symbol of a fruitful year to come. Just as there are traditions of which foods to eat on Rosh Hashana,

Ashkenazi or Sephardi.

Most symbolic for Rosh Hashana and universal to everyone is the Talmudic custom of eating sweets. Hallah and apples are both dipped in honey as a wish for a sweet new year. The apple and apple desserts, honey and sweet cakes all continue through to Simhat Torah.

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Hallah, the symbol of life, takes many interesting shapes for a long life or a full year; with a ladder on top — so our prayers may ascend to heaven; with a bird on top — reminiscent of the idea, "As birds hovering so will the Lord of hosts protect Jerusalem;" (Isaiah 31:5); or with a ring on top — symbol of a complete year. These shapes are used for the whole of the holiday period. For the pre-fast Yom Kippur meal, the round and ladder shapes are repeated and sometimes wings are added — because on Yom Kippur people are pure like angels. Again on Succot, the hallah with a ladder on top is used as well as hallah with a key — for the opening of the doors to heaven; and a hand — since judgment passed at Yom Kippur is confirmed by a written verdict on Succot and received by the hand of God.

Fish is another food widely eaten during this season. For Rosh Hashana, Ashkenazim eat gefilte fish and serve the head of the family with the head to remind him that he is always to be at the head. Sephardim do the same but prepare the fish differently.

Eating of pomegranate seeds is said to remind us that God should multiply our credit of good deeds. Many in Israel eat the pomegranate as the first fruit of the year over which one makes the *she-hecheyanu* (prayer of thanksgiving for things when they are enjoyed for the first time). Since the holidays are late this year and pomegranates are already on the market, we may have to find another first fruit.

Carrot *zimmes* is typical Ashkenazi and is served because the colour and shape of the carrot slices symbolize coins, and prosperity. Honey, brown sugar or white sugar added to the *zimmes* represents the idea of sweetness for the new year.

Sephardim follow a Talmudic tradition of eating foods that grow rapidly and are symbols of fertility, abundance and prosperity. Some say there should be ten of these foods, such as pumpkin, fennugreek, leek, beet, dates, spinach, figs and olives. Sephardim also serve various greens as a symbol of a fruitful year to come. Just as there are traditions of which foods to eat on Rosh Hashana,

there are likewise traditions of what not to eat. One should not eat food that is bitter or made with vinegar. Nuts should also be avoided because they may irritate the throat and make it difficult to speak prayer. One may also read among the traditions a slightly strained concept that the word "nut" (*egor* in Hebrew) has almost the numerical meaning of the word *het* (which means for sin); therefore, avoid anything almost the same sin.

Everyone is familiar with fasting on Yom Kippur. We are also obliged to hold a luncheon feast beforehand and it is traditionally considered *mitzva* to make this meal a contrast to the day of repentance and fasting which will soon come. Fish is a feature of this meal as a symbol of fertility.

Immediately before beginning fast, it is customary to eat chicken. Some say it is considered easier on the digestive system before a fast; others say it is reminiscent of the *kapparat* ceremony, when one transfers one's sin to a cock hen. Ashkenazim also eat *krepel* at this meal.

Breaking the Yom Kippur fast with something sweet and salty is traditional among Ashkenazim. *Namon*, nut and raisin cakes or *u* are popular, followed by a light meal which usually includes herring, other salty fish dishes. These are said to restore the body's loss of during the fast.

Sephardim break the fast with a sweet cake — Syrian and Egyptian Jews make a cardamon cake or *u* Yemenites a ginger cake. Eggs are eaten by Sephardim. Sometimes, quince, in season during the holiday period, compote or preserves are eaten at the break-the-fast meal.

The dishes served at Succot are symbolic of the harvest season. Ashkenazim eat *krepelach* in soup and stuffed cabbage dishes. Stuffed peppers, squash, vine leaves, eggplant, cabbage and pumpkin, very popular among Sephardim, perhaps because they are carried to the succa as one meal. All kinds of sweet cakes, strudel are also made for this day.

Yemenites serve sheep and dishes during Succot; Hungarians make a goulash of meat, paprika, onions; Greeks eat mousaka, stuffed vine leaves; kibbeh, burghul-coated and fried dumplings with meat inside, is also popular among Middle Eastern Jews.

Finishing the last of the holiday season, one then feels there are a few months to take off extra weight gained before the fattening and oily potato pancakes and doughnuts make this year's appearance for Hanukkah.

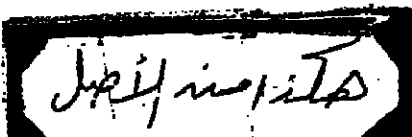
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TRIBES HAVE BECOME SOPHISTICATED American Indians bargain hard for resources worth billions

By MARK POTTS/The Associated Press

AMERICAN Indians, who own half the U.S. uranium reserves and billions of dollars in other energy resources, are becoming vastly better businessmen than their forbears, who sold Manhattan Island to white settlers for \$24 in trinkets.

Though a source of pride to the Indians, their new financial approach is seen differently by businesses that deal with them.

"They're afraid they're going to get beaten, so they drive the hardest bargain they can," said John LaGrange of Bear Creek Mining Company in Spokane, Washington.

"But," LaGrange added, "in many cases they drive such a hard bargain they drive themselves out of the market."

Ed Gabriel, executive director of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes, said of the Indians' bargaining stance: "In all cases that I know of, they're going competitive in the bidding and they're going very rough on the negotiations. I'm very proud of them."

The Energy Council, formed in 1973 by 26 tribes representing almost one-third of the nation's Indians, provides a voice in Washington and gives technical help in managing Indian energy resources.

Those resources are considerable. Indian tribes occupy only four per cent of the nation's land but own half the uranium reserves, 16 per cent of the coal areas and four per cent of the natural gas and oil fields, plus acres of forests and mineral deposits.

"They're energy-rich," says Gabriel. "You're talking about 250,000 people owning billions and billions of tons of coal, billions of tons of uranium, and four per cent of the oil and gas."

GABRIEL puts the worth of Indian land "definitely in the billions" and says it could greatly improve the Indians' living standards.

Indians represented by the Tribal Energy Council now earn about \$1,400 dollars per capita annually, and Peter McDonald, the Navajo who is chairman of the Energy Council, says getting the most for their resources is a necessity for the Indians.

"Unless we manage our resources properly now, we will not have them in 20 or 30 years," he said. "I think it will mean our survival and a future for our children."

The Indians blame the government for some past business problems. Gabriel says, for example: "The government, acting as a trustee through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has done a pretty sloppy job."

BIA officials admit that bad judgment or poor advice soured many leases and say they now scrutinize leases more carefully — while turning over more of the responsibility to the Indians.

"The tribes have become much more sophisticated, much more aware of the land, much more familiar with how the white man's laws work," said BIA spokesman William Engles.

The Indians do not view all past agreements unfavourably — many timberland leases with paper firms have worked out well, for example.

In cases where the Indians see past wrongs, they are using the law to try to right them. They are trying to renegotiate more favourable deals on many BIA-signed contracts and have had a measure of success.

McDonald recently led a successful fight for renegotiation of his Arizona tribe's coal lease with El Paso Natural Gas and Consolidation Coal. The lease, signed in the mid-1960s, gave the Navajos a royalty of 15 cents a ton, included few environmental safeguards and did not mention who would reclaim land destroyed by strip-mining.

THE TRIBE wanted more "because the lease that existed was unconscionable," McDonald said. The new arrangement ties the royalty to the consumer price of coal, which has risen considerably since the first lease, and makes environmental and reclamation allowances.

It means a total of \$250m. over the next 25 years, which McDonald would like to go into education and long-term economic development. And the tribe is seeking renegotiation of other contracts involving coal and uranium.

Several other recent cases indicate how seriously Indians are taking what they view as threats to their resources.

In Maine, in perhaps the most celebrated case, a group of tribes is demanding 12.5m. acres they claim were unjustly taken from them — land including large forests and a major copper and zinc deposit.

In Washington state, the Colville Indians are seeking other development partners after breaking off negotiations with a unit of Kennecott Copper Company over development of a large deposit of minerals.

In Montana, the northern Cheyennes and Crows are fighting for renegotiation of coal-mining leases signed before the energy crisis drove coal prices up. The Indians went to court to demand that the developers justify their prices. The court found the prices too low, and the developers are appealing.

Companies affected by the new Indian economic philosophy are hesitant to discuss particulars, but some will tell you they are not happy with the new approach. Said LaGrange, the mining man:

"They look for the best bargain, but they don't always follow the covenants of business. They tend to drive a pretty hard bargain or an unreasonable bargain — or because of tribal politics, no bargain."

But Gabriel does not think Indians are seeking goals that are particularly unrealistic.

"They aren't driving a harder bargain than Alaska is, or than foreign governments are," he says. "They're driving equal bargains."



Who is to decide what's normal? THE MEASURING OF MOTHERHOOD

By KATHARINE WHITEHORN/Observer Foreign News Service

IS MOTHERHOOD a liquid, that you can measure in litres? Is it a correct state of mind, that you can chart on instruments, or have correctly assessed by a shrink? Is it "normal" to worry 6.5 times a day, but dangerously callous to worry three times, pathological to worry 10 times?

Silly questions, of course. But it looks as if they are going to be asked. There is a case under debate in Britain at the moment of a family in Bolton, Lancashire, who have had their 13-month-old baby taken "into care" because they are too concerned with its health. Everytime it coughs or vomits, they race it off to hospital and it has now been taken there 23 times.

Now the authorities think it's all too much; the child's in a residential nursery; and the parents are appealing to get the baby back.

ON THE FACE of it, it seems a trifle odd to try to correct the condition of a child that sees too little of its parents (because it's in hospital) by putting it where it will see even less of them (because it's in a nursery). And if it is true, as the parents say, that the hospital never told them they were overdoing it, then it's absurd that the authorities should have taken such a drastic way of bringing the parents to their senses.

But what is much more worrying is not so much whether they decided rightly or wrongly in this particular case, but the fact that they decide what is normal in the way people bring up their children. I have a neighbour who, in my view, spoils her kids rotten; she, I don't doubt, thinks I'm a Fascist beast with mine. One of my friends gives her kids their last meal as tea at five; another has them sit up to dinner at eight — and I imagine they both think each other's kids deprived —

one of food, the other of sleep.

Our local psychologist has raised a pair of appalling babies, but they will doubtless turn out all right once they're grown. For example, there are British people who think the way the Indian immigrants bring up their children in seclusion and discipline will warp them for all time.

BUT WHO is to say what is the right way? Who is to decide what's normal for the area, the country, the times? And why, come to that, do we think children must be brought up the way everyone else's children are being brought up? That's a value judgement too — and it's one for parents to make. The whole difference between what an expert can do for a child and what its own parents can do is that the expert — school, doctor, health visitor, social worker — hands out equal treatment for all; parents are — must be — wildly biased in favour of their own.

Of course it's easy to tut-tut about these over-anxious parents whose child seems to be okay. But what about the children being dumped in the same category as all the others?

The parents of Nigel Hunt, for instance, insisting against all expert advice that they could educate their mongrel child — and making a miracle out of him? The fathers who fight schools that won't teach their kids the subjects they most want to learn? The mothers who, 15 years ago, took on the starchiest hospitals and insisted on giving their babies the (now fashionable) cuddling and breast-feeding the hospital was so much against?

That parents have to be stopped giving their children too little — food, care, schooling — I concede. But too much? Too much fussing, worry, attention? It is not their darned business to decide.

California nudists lose their place in the sun

By WILLIAM SCOBIE/Observer Foreign News Service

LOS ANGELES. — California's nudists, a vast and dedicated tribe, may soon have nowhere left to strip legally. One after another, the Golden State's nationally famous nude beaches and nudist camps are being closed down or embroiled in tangles with the law.

The latest occurred last month along the banks of the Russian River, a rural paradise north of San Francisco, where residents tend to be rich and few and far between. Actor Fred MacMurray's ranch manager, C. Van Sickle, is at a loss to know why thousands of nude sunbathers suddenly appeared this summer on the film star's property. "All I can say is the trespassing situation is critical," he said.

Mrs. Alice Hinton thought it was worse than critical. "It's like Sodom and Gomorrah. We had a daily exhibition of sex and nudity, not just copulation; oral sex, homosexuality, lesbianism. People used our steps as a lavatory! If we complained, they threatened us."

Mrs. Hinton, who lives with her elderly parents in a spacious riverfront home, took to denouncing the visitors through an electric megaphone. They laughed at her threats to call the police and called her "an effing pervert."

So she began a campaign to outlaw nudism. More than 1,000 people signed a petition that she presented to the local county council. Despite ardent speeches by defenders of nudity as wholesome and "spiritual," the council voted to ban nudity both on public land and on private property where it might be visible to non-nudists.

At the other end of the state, Black's Beach near San Diego, which for two years was the centre of Californian nudism, has suffered a similar fate. In 1972 the state supreme Court overturned the conviction of a young man for indecent exposure on the secluded stretch of sand, opening the way for the city to sanction the nation's first "swimsuit optional" beach.

It lured tourists from all over the country. Travel agencies organised tours from out of state until, at the height of its fame last summer, some 30,000 people, about 80 per cent of them naked, jammed Black's Beach and spilled over on to a neighbouring state beach.

A lesser army of voyeurs lined the cliffs above the beach and viewed the scene through binoculars, or boldly stepped with camera in hand, among the rows of bodies. Bitter protests from the affluent owners of local luxury homes and from the La Jolla Farms Association went unheard for years. Tourism, after all, was San Diego's third largest industry, and almost 90 per cent of the nudists came from out of town.

But earlier this year San Diego voters, faced with more public sex and complaints, decided to end the experiment.

Today, Black's Beach still has a small contingent of defiant sunbathers prepared to risk being charged by regular police patrols, but they keep their clothes close at hand. The glory days are past.

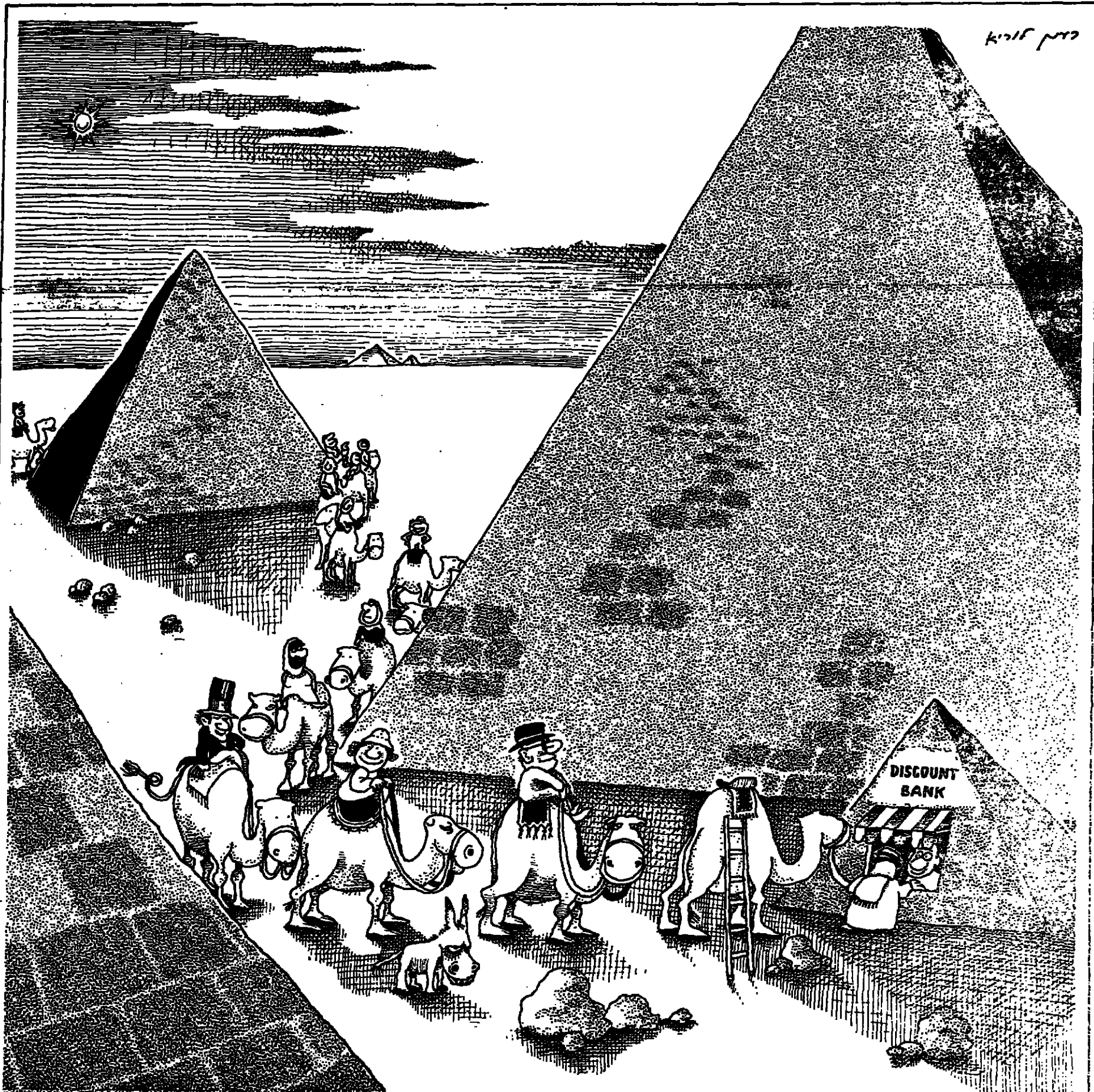
WHERE have all the nudists gone? Most, it is guessed, but easily discovered spots on other parts of California's 1,200-mile coastline. These are advertised in the sex papers: "Best Nude Beaches: Send \$3 for Map."

The reason for this clamp-down on nude bathing seems to be, paradoxically, that it is becoming too popular. The trend is now spreading, although illegally, to other parts of the country, and it keeps popping up in unexpected places.

This being California, nudism has been the subject of a sociological study, conducted by Prof. Jack Douglas of the University of California at San Diego. Dr. Douglas's survey, "The Nude Beach," analyses the difference in behaviour on clothed and nudist strands.

He observes that to join those on the nude beach is to break one of the most rigid social taboos and "cross the great divide between respectable civilization and the unknown."

Professor Douglas is convinced that this is a social phenomenon of major importance, one that is "revolutionary rather than revolutionary." However, "the general public is still not ready to practise nude bathing. Far more are ready to watch it than to do it," he writes.



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BUSINESS & FINANCE

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Investors rush into market at first glimmer of peace

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The "magic word" "peace" cast a powerful spell over the stock exchange yesterday as prices boomed ahead in active trading. No less than 30 stocks were designated as "buyers only" and exchange officials had little choice but to mark these shares upwards by the mandatory five per cent. Many issues were allowed to float upwards without price limit considerations. This was primarily due to the fact that many investors rushed into the market without placing outside limits on their orders.

Land development and real estate shares, industrial and investment company issues led the market, as price gains averaged between five and ten per cent.

Commercial bank stocks moved up moderately. Union Bank, however, had an excellent session, as its shares moved ahead by 15 to 30 per cent.

Mortgage banks averaged gains of about two per cent. Tel Aviv shares were 30 higher at 604. It is likely that these shares will continue to move higher in view of the fact that their sales price is about one-third above the market price. General Mortgage was 10 higher at 512. Ampel was ahead by 20 to 502.

Insurance shares surged ahead. Aryeh was the big winner as it rose by 50 to 801. Haasch advanced by 14 while Sahar only showed a five-point gain, to 590. Securitas scored a 25-point gain, to 575, while the Yardenia shares, both ILA and ILB, were "buyers only."

By the time trading came to land development and real estate shares, a full-fledged boom was in progress. Israel Land Development (ILB) was the star of the sector, as its shares rose by a full 10 per cent to 277. The heavier shares followed suit and advanced by a similar amount, to 299.

Securitas surged ahead by seven per cent to 575. Solid Bond rose by five per cent to 570, while Property and Building was almost six per cent higher, at 375.

Among industrial shares the whole group of Electric shares were marked as "buyers only." Elron ILA, a favourite of ours, soared by 50 to 818. Argaman was 19 higher at 566. Teva (R) scored a gain of 54 points, to 851.

American Israeli Paper Mills were market leaders as the shares advanced by no less than 15 per cent, to 583. The strong advance had a positive effect on the American registered shares.

Investment companies had a fine session. "Mighty mite" Piryon was ahead by a full 10 per cent and closed at 452. Clal Investments gained 82 to 442, while Clal Real Estate gained almost eight per cent to 235. Clal Industries was ahead by almost eight per cent, to 355. The investment companies of the Big Three banks all surged ahead strongly.

Share Index, up 2.55%, to 145.04.

Most Active Issues

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Dollar stronger in Tokyo and Hongkong as gold drops

World markets react positively to Camp David agreement

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The "framework for peace" pact signed by Egypt and Israel on Sunday night resulted in positive repercussions on currency markets as well as on the major security exchanges throughout the world. Predictably the U.S. dollar strengthened on the Tokyo and Hongkong markets, but in Europe there was little reaction to the news.

Gold, however, fell by more than \$2 an ounce. The price of gold usually moves in the opposite direction of the American currency.

When the various bourses opened for business in Europe yesterday, it was the American shares which received the most attention and prices rose along a broad front. In London the securities exchange reflected fairly good demand at the outset, but the gains were pared down later in the session.

At the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange prices advanced sharply on all fronts. Those of the investing public

who were able to catch the opening of the exchange, almost unanimously placed buying orders. (See Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.) Trading lasted for four hours, twice the normal time.

Traditionally political events of a favourable nature have a positive effect on security prices. One need only go back to the days of the Vietnam War, when the slightest mention of peace was sufficient to drive up the Dow Jones average.

In the current situation much more is at stake than peace in the Middle East. Many individuals were concerned about the possibility of an Arab oil embargo in case of a resumption of hostilities. The prospects of peace bring with them the hopes of badly needed economic stability throughout the free world.

In banking circles there is optimism regarding economic prospects. Ellie Cohen, assistant general manager at the Discount Bank, believes that peace will open up vast new markets for Israel and

that many industrial firms will be able to benefit from new opportunities. He foresees a major improvement of Israel's balance of trade. "It is also likely that under conditions of peace the U.S. will direct vast sums of money into the area and thus usher in an extended period of prosperity," Cohen said.

At Bank Leumi a senior official also forecast the prospect of both Israel and Egypt benefiting from anticipated American financial intervention.

It was also learned that at Bank Leumi, a number of months ago, a committee was formed to study the possibilities of trade with Egypt. There is every likelihood that the work of this committee will now be intensified.

Wall Street reacted with relative equanimity to the peace news. In the initial stages of trading the market moved up moderately. Israeli shares drew attention and American-Israeli Paper Mills and Etz Lavud scored impressive gains.

U.S. has slowest inflation rate

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Inflation within the U.S. during the last two years increased at a considerably slower pace than in virtually all of the world's other major industrialized nations, the International Monetary Fund said yesterday.

Furthermore, the worldwide lending agency said the U.S. economic growth rate was more rapid during the same period than every other major nation, except Japan.

Although the statistics are probably little comfort to Americans who have faced hardships because of steep price increases or have lost a job, it does offer some perspective on how the U.S. economy stacks up against other countries.

The 134-nation IMF will hold its semi-annual meeting in Washington beginning September 24, during which the world's economic problems and accomplishments will be debated.

In advance of the week-long meeting, the IMF issued its annual report showing that inflation, as measured by the so-called Gross National Product "Price Deflator," averaged 5.5 per cent in the U.S. in 1976-77.

The price deflator is considered to be a more broadly-based gauge of inflation than the consumer price index.

Elite had IL43.1m. profits, exports rose 13%, to \$7.1m.

Jerusalem Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Elite chocolate and sweets manufacturing company has just announced that its net after-tax profits for the year ending March 31, 1978 have risen by 42 per cent, while total consolidated assets increased by 62 per cent.

Elite, established in 1933, is the country's major manufacturer of chocolates, sweets and wafers and controls some 85 per cent of the market in these items. The company also supplies some 90 per cent of the country's requirements for instant coffee. Because of its near-monopoly position the company is subject to government price control based on a cost-plus formula.

The current annual report includes the results of Elite's wholly-owned subsidiaries, which include the Lieber Co., the Nazareth Candy Co. and Priman.

The total consolidated assets at IL540m. reflect a gain of 62 per cent. The main increase on the asset side

is made up of inventories, which were almost twice the size of those the year before and stood at IL217m. Liabilities also rose, with the main increase being current liabilities to banks, which spiralled almost threefold, to IL173m.

Sales increased by 48 per cent, to IL675m. Management attributes the gain to inflation. On the positive side, exports rose by 13 per cent and totalled \$7.1m. The major sales increase was achieved in the Common Market countries and in the U.S.

The management complained that price controls have hampered profitability and that the current policy must be changed.

Sales

Gross profits

Net after-tax profits

Slump in listing and sales of new, privately built apartments

By AARON SITNER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The inventory of unsold new flats on the private market is rising, a check by the Central Bureau of Statistics shows.

The latest survey of sales and offerings of homes by private builders, covering the second quarter of this year — shows a sharper drop in sales than in offerings. This has resulted in a buildup in the number of units still held by their builders.

The bureau reports that only 3,300 privately built housing units were sold by the contractors in the country's 21 largest cities and towns during the April through June period. This represented a 28 per cent drop from the number of flats sold in the previous quarter, January through March.

The only locality that bucked the downward trend in sales was Bnei Brak.

As for the number of new flats placed on the market, the figure for

the second quarter was 8,200, compared with 9,000 in the first quarter, and 8,700 in the second quarter of last year.

As a result of these trends, there were 5,000 unsold flats in private contractors' hands as of July 1, the Statistics Bureau pointed out.

Most of these flats were of four rooms or larger, and were in the early stages of construction.

Charter flights

An inter-ministerial committee on aviation policy has approved the recommendations of the Tourism Ministry to remove the limitations on travel by non-Europeans to Israel on European charter flights.

The committee, meeting last Friday, also discussed the tourism authorities' request to allow charter flights from Canada to land in Israel. The position of the Transport Ministry is that such charters must await landing rights for El Al in Toronto.

Kibbutz leads in waste water purification efforts

By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Of the IL8m. invested in setting up the Saron precision photochemical plant in kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, IL1m. went for erecting a "waste water purification system."

"We are not like many other industrial plants in the country. We do not want to turn our countryside into an industrial garbage dump," says Dov Gal, director-general of the Saron plant.

The system breaks down the waste products into a non-soluble sludge, composed of metal parts, acids and other chemicals. This sludge is at present used to form part of a road-bed, but it is hoped to recycle it at a future date to extract all valuable elements from it. It also yields water which is so clean that it is pumped into the fish ponds.

Founded some 18 months ago, the plant obtained American know-how to produce its highly sophisticated components for the electronic, micro-electronic, fine mechanics and other industries, both here and abroad. The plant employs 18 persons. Three of these were trained in the U.S. and returned home to help train the 13 others.

The plant is divided into four departments: drafting, photographic, production and quality control. Its products meet the most rigid specifications, and of the output of IL4.5m. expected this year, some \$90,000 worth is being exported to the U.S.

Next year production is expected to double and exports should reach \$180,000. However, in addition to the

American market, Saron hopes to penetrate the European market. Some IL3m. will be invested in expanding production during the next two to three years, and the number of workers — all kibbutz members — will rise to 25.

"Our kibbutz was founded in 1942, but moved to its present site in 1949," Gal notes. About 1,100 persons live at the kibbutz. Of these, 500 are adult members (including 250 who were born at the kibbutz), the rest are children, parents of members, and students at the kibbutz ulpan. Some 60 graduates of this ulpan elected to stay on at the kibbutz and became members.

Saron is the second industrial plant at Ma'agan Michael. The first, Plasmom, makes a variety of plastic items for industry and has been in existence for a long time. About half of its production, \$5m. worth, was exported in 1977.

Plasmom employs 80-100 persons, leaving only 80-70 to work in the third main field, agriculture. Thus most of the kibbutz workers are employed in industry, not agriculture.

London cabbies protest

LONDON (UPI). — An estimated 1,500 London cabbies driving their famous big black taxis and chanting, "Fair pay for cab drivers," converged on Prime Minister Callaghan's No. 10 Downing Street residence Sunday to demand an increase in government-controlled fares.

Taxi fares have been kept so low, said cabbie Alex Sheppard, "even the unemployed can afford us now."

American Mizrahi Women Israel Education Network

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HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Estate File No. 1113/78
In the matter of the estate of
FLORENCE S. REIZENSTEIN, late of
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., who
died in Pittsburgh on June 4, 1970, and
whose will was probated in Israel on
August 18, 1978.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In accordance with Section 99 of the
Succession Law, 5725-1965, I hereby
notify any creditors of the above-
mentioned deceased to inform me of
their claims by registered mail, within
three months of the date of publication
of this notice.

JEROME C. BACHRACH, Advocate
40 Vitkin Street, Ahuva, Haifa
Administrator of the Estate

HAIFA DISTRICT COURT

Estate File No. 1114/78
In the matter of the estate of LOUIS J.
REIZENSTEIN, late of Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania, U.S.A., who died in
Pittsburgh on July 1, 1977, and whose
will was probated in Israel on August 16,
1978.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In accordance with Section 99 of the
Succession Law, 5725-1965, I hereby
notify any creditors of the above-
mentioned deceased to inform me of
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Vision of peace

IT IS A GREAT DAY for Israel. Peace, which has eluded the people of this country for more than three decades, is no longer a distant goal, to be approached gingerly, step-by-step: it is almost around the corner. This is the effect of the double agreement reached by Premier Begin and President Sadat, with the active assistance of President Carter.

The accords have confounded even the most inveterate optimists. For there was good reason to expect, if not the worst, a somewhat meagre result from the Maryland summit: some ingenious formula, perhaps, that would paper over the differences, and make possible the launching of another round of diplomatic talks. Not much more.

The little that has already become known about the Camp David discussions does in fact suggest that they were riddled with tensions and even crises. They were, after all, stretched to nearly double the anticipated length, and they failed to bring Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat together alone even once.

Set against the backdrop of the well-remembered camaraderie shown by the two leaders in Jerusalem, last November, this seemed to augur something less than a breakthrough.

Yet a breakthrough is precisely what took place at Camp David. How much of this was due to the U.S. President's "input" is highly intriguing, ultimately even important, to discover. But what matters for the moment is that both the Egyptian President and the Israeli Premier made startlingly far-reaching concessions to each other to reach an accord.

Despite repeated protestations that he would not do so, Mr. Sadat in effect concluded a separate pact between Egypt and Israel, covering the establishment of peaceful relations and a complete withdrawal from Sinai. He also gave his assent to a "framework" of principles for an arrangement with Jordan and the Palestinians, which these parties are now invited to flesh out in negotiations.

These principles do not include the standard Egyptian demand for an Israeli undertaking to pull back all the way to the 1949 armistice lines, nor to have a Palestinian state set up in the West Bank and Gaza.

True, on several occasions during the past few months the Egyptian position appeared to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate such a new formulation. But this was never made bindingly official. No wonder that the news from Camp David was initially grossly misreported by the Cairo press.

As for Mr. Begin, he has now agreed that withdrawal from Sinai will be complete, embracing the dismantlement of two vitally important military airfields across the international frontier, and of the Jewish settlements in the Rafiah area.

Contrary to every prior indication, he has also consented to demilitarization of areas on both sides of the southern border, and to the stationing of UN troops as a buffer, and in Sharm el-Sheikh.

More significantly, Premier Begin has accepted the American version of his own autonomy scheme. This makes autonomy into a transitional project for the implementation of such Palestinian rights as are compatible with Israel's security. While Israel will hold limited military sway over the territories of the West Bank and Gaza, it will not be responsible for the maintenance of public order in them.

The final status of the territories is to be decided within five years, and the text suggests that the only solution practically available is a confederation with Israel and Jordan — or repartition, through a modification of the 1949 borders. There appears to be ambiguity, however, with regard to new settlements across the "green line." Mr. Begin said there will be a freeze for three months, the period of negotiations with Egypt. Secretary of State Vance last night said the freeze would apply for the duration of the "peace process."

It is hardly necessary to dredge up statements, both old and recent, by Mr. Begin, to appreciate the revolutionary nature, to him, of these concessions.

There is no doubt that Mr. Begin will have overwhelming popular support for his peace accords, and while he must be prepared for a storm among the "rejectionist" elements within his own camp, he should be able to weather it easily.

Mr. Sadat, despite some resignations among his entourage, can also look to solid backing at home.

The biggest threat to the peace accords, however, may come from wilful construction, building not on plain meaning but on occasional loophole. This is the surest way to blow the accords to smithereens. It must be avoided at all cost.

An historic start has just been made, not towards peace but in peace. It should be continued, steadily and relentlessly.

Two agreements for achieving peace

Following are the texts issued by the White House of the two documents agreed to at the Camp David summit meeting and signed Sunday night:

The Framework of Peace in the Middle East

Mohammed Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America at Camp David from Sept. 5 to Sept. 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to adhere to it:

PREAMBLE:
The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:
The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbours is U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts.

After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive humane efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not yet enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace, so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuit of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The historic initiative by President Sadat in visiting Jerusalem and the reception accorded to him by the parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war.

The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations between all states.

To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the U.N. Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbour prepared to negotiate peace and security with it, are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338.

Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal can be achieved only through the new era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability and in assuring security.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces. Liaison, agreed measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace



Presidents Sadat, Carter and Prime Minister Begin sign the two agreements forged at Camp David during the White House ceremony Sunday night. (AP)

treaties based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighbourly relations. They recognize that, for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework as appropriate is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbours which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis.

With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

A. WEST BANK AND GAZA:

1. Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian People should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in three stages.

(A) Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government.

To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, the government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration to both the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

(B) Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

(C) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is es-

tablished and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbours, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period.

These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbours, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements.

The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

—1) The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.

—2) Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

—3) Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.

—4) Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

2. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbours during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain continuing liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian and Egyptian officers.

3. During the transitional period, the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West

Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

4. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

B. EGYPT-ISRAEL

1. Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them, while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under the treaty.

C. ASSOCIATED PRINCIPLES

1. Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbours — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

2. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

(A) Full recognition,
(B) Abolishing economic boycotts,
(C) Guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

3. Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

4. Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

5. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out of the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

6. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They shall also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertakings contained in this framework.

The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months of the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them.

It is agreed that:
The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of UN Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between 2 and 3 years after the peace treaty is signed.

The following matters are agreed between the parties:
(a) The full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the international recognized border between Egypt and Mandated Palestine;
(b) The withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai;

(c) The use of airfields left by the Israelis near Eilat, Rafiah, Ra's el-Naqurah and Sharm el-Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by a third nation;

(d) The right of free passage of ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and non-discriminatory freedom of navigation and overflight;

(e) The construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and
(f) The stationing of military forces listed below.

Stationing of Forces

A. No more than one division (mechanized) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 kilometers east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

B. Only UN forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba varying in width from 20 km. to 40 km.

C. In the area within the 40 km. border east of the international border, there will be Israeli limited military force not to exceed 4 infantry battalions and UN observers.

D. Border patrol units, not to exceed 3 battalions, will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above.

The exact demarcation of the above areas will be decided during the peace negotiations. Early warning stations may exist to insure compliance with the terms of the agreement.

UN forces will be stationed:
A. In part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km. of the Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent to the international border and
B. In the Sharm el-Sheikh area, insure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and these forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the UN with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

After a peace treaty is signed, an interim withdrawal is contemplated. Normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: Full recognition, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

Interim withdrawal

Between 3 months and 9 months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of Eilat to Ras Mohammed, the exact location of this line to be determined by mutual agreement.

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